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The North Carolinian.

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THE NORTH CAROLINIAN

POWER

JOB PRINTING

ESTABLISHMENT

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The New York Y. M. C. A. has eleven branch associations in the city, five of which occupy buildings owned by the association. The attendance last year aggregated nearly a million.

A monument which will cost $2,000,000 will soon be erected in Panama to the memory of General Bolivar, the liberator of Bolivia, Columbia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela. Each of the five republics will contribute $100,000 for the purpose.

The number of books published in this country last year was 4437. This is something more than two thousand less than were published in 1886, the difference resulting from the falling off in copyright books and the increase in story newspapers and magazines.

The important event of the year in United States army matters is the appointment of a board to consider, and, as the order convening the board states, "prepare a system of infantry tactics, a system of cavalry tactics and a system of light artillery tactics for the use of the armies of the United States."

There is every reasonable probability, predicts the London Spectator that in less Australia will be a federal republic, peopled by 50,000,000 of English speaking men, who, sprung from the same races as the Americans of the Union, will have developed a separate and recognizable type resembling, yet differing from that of their cousins in the western Atlantic.

A party of Boston capitalists who purpose building up a city and summer resort near Port Mulgrave, on the Straits of Canso, Nova Scotia, have purchased five miles of land for $30,000 cash. They have also purchased a coal mine. As this port is the only certain winter port of Cape Breton, they hope to build up a large city. The company are trying, it is said, to have the Atlantic terminus of the railway system of Canada located there, and also to have all Atlantic steamers call there.

The past year, like its predecessors, was not, on the whole, a profitable one for those who have continued in the whaling business. The success in the North Pacific was good, and those interested in that fleet have no cause to complain, but the success attending the vessels in other oceans was only fair. The total number of vessels of all classes engaged in the business is about the same as one year ago, being 176 against 121, the decrease in tonnage being 440 tons, against 827 tons in 1886.

The newspapers are still writing about Josef Hofman the indisposed infant phenomenon. Somebody has disinterred from a number of the Gentleman's Magazine, published just a century ago, an account of a musical prodigy of the same name who was then astonishing the world. According to the Gentleman's Magazine, Sophia Hofman, when nine months old, used to scream if taken from a room in which music was being played on any instrument. When twenty-one months old she could play various pieces, and when two years and four months old she was a fully accomplished musician.

What startling results one finds in our railway statistics! We have 349,000 miles of track—enough to girdle the earth a dozen times, with several thousand miles left for side-tracks. More than half these lines were laid down at a cost of $6,000,000,000—enough to pay the public debt four times over. There are 50,000 engines, 50,000 passenger coaches, and a million freight cars, and over 4000 patents have been taken out for inventions in railway machinery and appliances. Every year 300,000,000 tons of freight are carried. For moving this freight the companies receive an average of 1.29 cents per ton per mile, and for each passenger carried they get 2.51 cents per mile. It requires a half-million employes to run all these roads. And yet it was only fifty-six years ago that Peter Cooper ran the first steam car from Baltimore to Ellicott's mills at the unparalleled speed of a mile in every four and a third minutes.

The Swiss bureau of statistics recently prepared a reliable report giving the annual liquor consumption of different countries. It showed that the people of the United States drink per capita less than those of Denmark, Holland, Switzerland, Belgium, Germany, Sweden, Russia, France, Austria, Hungary or Great Britain and Ireland. The only countries which consume a less quantity of intoxicating beverages per capita are Norway, Finland and Canada. The average consumption of spirits in the United States is a little less than 5 quarts a year, while in Denmark it is over 19 quarts, and in Switzerland 9 1-2 quarts, in Germany 9 quarts, in Russia 8 quarts, and in France 7 1-2 quarts. In the consumption of beer and malt liquors, Germany comes first with an average per capita of 170 quarts a year. England is second with an average of 145 quarts, while the United States is sixth with an average of 32 quarts. France is, of course, the greatest wine-drinking country. The average per capita in that country is placed at 119 quarts. Switzerland is second with an average of 57 quarts. The United States is sixth with an average of two and two-thirds quarts. The figures of the United States bureau of statistics agree substantially with those of the Swiss bureau.

Roses and Lilies.

Roses for youth with its mad ambition,
Lilies for hopes that bloom into peace,
Roses for work with its promised fruition,
Lilies when toil and striving cease;
Waxen trumpet and velvet nest,
The rose or the lily, which is best?

Lilies when days slip in dreamy fashion,
Roses when moments are glad and gay,
Roses for hearts in the maelstrom of passion,
Lilies for breasts that are quiet for aye;
Snowy trumpet and crimson nest,
The rose or the lily, which is best?

—[Emma C. Dowd, in Youth's Companion.

THE OFFICER'S STORY.

One night recently, while temporarily within the limits of one of our military posts on the northwestern frontier, I sought, at the same time, diversion of mind and shelter from the raging storm in the officers' club room. As I closed the door, and pulled the visor of my fur cap from over my eyes, I could see indistinctly through the tobacco smoke with which the room was filled, a little group of officers seated around the almost red-hot stove.

"Did I ever serve against the Comanches? Well, somewhat. I was a prisoner of theirs for five days," one of the older officers was replying to a question asked by one of the youngsters, as I accepted an invitation to draw up a chair and join the circle around the stove. His reply was followed by a silence that plainly indicated that the others awaited the story that they knew must follow.

The speaker was a middle-aged man, remarkably well preserved for his years, and so graphic was his narrative that one could almost believe himself an eye witness of the scenes that he described.

"Yes," continued he, "I was stationed down in Indian territory at the time, and we were literally surrounded by Indians, whom our presence alone prevented from going upon the warpath. The Kiowas and Comanches had been for many years the bitterest enemies, but early in the spring rumors of prospective trouble from both of them were very prevalent. According to these rumors, the two formerly antagonistic tribes contemplated uniting against their common enemies, the whites. Those repeated rumors were promptly reported to department headquarters, but as in every case nothing came of them, an order was issued to the effect that the next officer making any such report should be sent to investigate it and ascertain the facts before the report was forwarded to the general commanding the department.

"I was stationed with my company in a camp some little distance from the post with instructions to watch the Comanches and Kiowas, whose camps were a few miles further on. Attached to my company were two Indian scouts, both of them faithful fellows, in whom I could trust, and when one morning one of them came to my tent and reported that there was certainly going to be trouble, as the Comanches were donning their war paint and feathers and endeavoring to induce the Kiowas to follow their example, I could do nothing less than order around my horse and ride up to the post to report the matter.

"That very morning the order of which I was just speaking had been received, and when I reported what my scout had told me I received orders to bring my company into the post, and, accompanied by only one scout, to act as interpreter, to visit the Indian camps and find out what I could about the projected outbreak, and, if possible, prevent it by moral suasion.

"It was a perilous undertaking, I very well knew; for if my scout had spoken truly, there was little probability of either of us coming back with our hair on. But orders had to be obeyed; so, early in the afternoon, we set out.

"The Indian was very dubious about the result of our trip, assuring me that what he had said was true, and that he best fate that we could hope for was to be taken as prisoners, and held until peace was once again declared. Late in the evening we drew near to the Comanche camp, and long before we came in sight of it, the sound of tom-toms and savage yells reached our ears.

"The scout here stopped and urged our going back, saying that it was all our lives were worth to enter the camp at such a time, but I told him that I must obey my orders and go ahead, and that if he so desired he could go and tell his comrades that he was afraid to follow the white chief, and had run away. I can see the fellow yet, as he straightened up on his pony and replied:

"'Spotted Dog would lie if he said that he was afraid. He only wanted to save the white chief's scalp, and will follow him wherever he dares to lead'

"For a few moments we rode along in silence, until, upon coming suddenly around the base of a low hill, our eyes fell upon a sight that I shall remember as long as I live. On the side of the camp towards us a huge fire had been built, near which a post was planted in the ground. Dancing around both was a horde of yelling, howling demons, their barbarous arms and ornaments shining, and the hideous outlines of their painted faces showing clearly in the ruddy firelight. They were having their famous war dance, and going through the ceremony of striking the post in which each warrior able to bear arms and willing to go on the warpath strikes his tomahawk against the post to illustrate the manner in which he will cleave the skulls of his unfortunate enemies.

"As soon as we were discovered by them, we were surrounded by the howling savages, pulled from our horses, and in less time than it takes to tell it were landed within the living circle. The Indians danced around us, brandishing their tomahawks and spears, and seeing how near they could come to us without injuring us. In vain I made the 'peace sign,' and in vain my interpreter protested that our object was simply to pay a friendly visit. A grand council was at once ordered to decide if it would not be an appropriate and fitting course of procedure to inaugurate their campaign and show their contempt for the military by burning a white officer at the stake and turning the war dance into a scalp dance in honor of the occasion.

"It was decidedly a case of 'packed jury,' and, although one or two feeble voices were raised in our behalf, the popular verdict was against us, and it was decided to hold the scout a prisoner and to torture me on the spot. The scout's interpretation of the words and the busy preparations of the Indians informed me of the verdict at the same time, and I spent the few moments that remained in instructing the scout to escape as soon as possible and report at the post all that had happened.

"My recollection of my sensations at that time is very vague. I was stunned at the suddenness of the calamity that was about to overwhelm me, and I remember a feeling of anger at the order on account of the provisions of which I was to die a horrible death for no other reason than that of having done my duty.

"But I didn't have long to think even of that, for as soon as all was ready, the two bucks acting as my guard caught hold of me, and half led, half dragged me toward the stake. The yelling savages closed in around me with every evidence of pleased anticipation. As they were about to bind me to the stake, and the last ray of hope seemed gone, a powerful form made for itself an opening through the crowd, and in a moment I saw standing beside me Black Kettle, the head chief of the Kiowas. At his back were 30 or 40 of the most influential members of his tribe. I had a short time before performed an act of kindness for this powerful chief, and I now waited in breathless suspense to see how he would return it. The Comanches paused for a moment, and then, maddened at the interruption of their gentle pastime, their yells became more and more blood-curdling, while tomahawks and spears fairly rained about me.

"Black Kettle said nothing, but, taking up one corner of his blanket, he held it out to me. The grip with which the proverbial drowning man grasps at a straw isn't a circumstance compared to the way in which I clung to the dirty edge of that Indian's greasy blanket. As long as Black Kettle permitted me to thus protect myself under the shadow of his wing I knew that I was safe, for the Comanches would not dare to harm the protege, and thereby secure the enmity of the great chief, whose tribe they were exerting every effort to secure as allies.

"Strong words and arguments followed the interruption, but finally resulted in my going off, still clinging to the skirt of Black Kettle's garment, and I was quartered in that chief's lodge, where I could consider myself safe until final disposition should be made of me.

"Five of the longest days and nights of my life were spent under Black Kettle's roof. I had to partake of dog soup and the other vile messes that he offered me, for fear of offending him by declining. At all times the air was filled with yells and the sounds of tom-toms. At night I was led forth to amuse my captors, and in order that they might gloat over my misfortune. They made me dance and sing and go through all kinds of ridiculous performances. Each day I could see that the Kiowas were more inclined to join the Comanches, and I shuddered to think of what must necessarily happen when they would put on the war paint. I had some hope that Spotted Dog had escaped, and that troops would soon come to my assistance, and yet I feared to have them come, for I had assisted too often in the capture of Indian villages not to know that if the troops were successful they would in all probability find me dead and scalped.

"On the fifth day my worst fears seemed about to be realized. The squaws were busy tearing down the tepees and packing up their belongings. Long lines of them leading their laden ponies were soon filing out of camp and going off. I knew that this meant war, and that the women and children were getting out of the way. Black Kettle had not been near me all day, and I was almost wild with suspense when, late in the afternoon, he appeared, decked out in all his savage finery. He told me that after long deliberation, he and his chiefs had decided to be allies to the Comanches, and that he had pleaded for my life in vain, but that there was some hope yet. He ordered me to follow him, which I did.

"Outside of his lodge stood my horse, saddled and bridled, and with all of my belongings just as I had left them. He led me and I led the horse down to the edge of the water, where were collected all of the warriors of both sides and their ponies. I was then informed that I would be allowed to cross the river and gain the underbrush on the other side, after which Black Kettle's protection would have to cease, and the whole two tribes would engage in a pleasant little fox hunt, with me as fox. The word was given, my revolver was handed to me, and I plunged in.

"The river was not wide, but very deep, and quite swift. I slipped off my horse, and, taking hold of his tail, allowed him to tow me slowly across. During the few moments of crossing, my brain was very active, and when the horse scrambled up the bank my plan was formed.

"It was by this time almost dark, and when the horse reached the top of the bank I stopped him, and tightened the saddle girth in full view of the Indians, who, true to their word, waited for me to disappear in the underbrush before taking to the water. The moment I struck the brush a yell from hundreds of Indian throats reached me, and the bullets cut the brush all around me.

"I leaped from my horse and with my pistol barrel gave him a whack over the back that I knew would send him on a gallop clear to the fort. I knew, too, that the Indians would follow his trail, so I slipped as quietly as possible up a side coulee and hid until the Indians passed me, when I made tracks for another fort about twenty-five miles distant.

"My ruse proved successful, for the Indians, thinking, of course, that I would try to get home, followed my horse's trail, and left me unpursued. I traveled all that night, and reached my destination just as the bugles were sounding reveille. On the day following I went back under escort to my proper post.

"Much to my surprise, upon my arrival there, nothing had been heard of Spotted Dog, and it was not until months afterward that I found that the faithful fellow had been shot by the Indians while trying to obey my instructions to escape.

"This was not the only time that Black Kettle befriended me, and when Gen. Custer and his command returned from their winter campaign that ended with the battle of the Wichita, it was with genuine sorrow that I learned of the old chief's death."—[New York Sun.

Foods Digested With Tea and Coffee.

Experiments have recently been made by Dr. Frazer on the action of tea, coffee and cocoa on stomach and intestinal digestion. He concludes, according to science, that it is better not to eat much of meats at the same time as infused beverages are taken; for it appears that their digestion will in most cases be retarded, though there are possibly exceptions. Absorption may be rendered more rapid, but there is a loss of nutritive substance. On the other hand, the digestion of starchy food appears to be assisted by tea and coffee; and gluten, the albuminoid of flour, has been seen to be the principle least retarded in digestion by tea, and it only comes third with cocoa, while coffee has apparently a much greater retarding action on it. From this it appears that bread is the natural accompaniment of tea and cocoa when used as the beverages at a meal. Perhaps the action of coffee is the reason why, in this country, it is usually drank alone or at breakfast, a meal which consists much of meat, and of meats (eggs and salt meats) which are not much retarded in digestion by coffee. 2. That eggs are the best form of animal food to be taken along with infused beverages, and that apparently they are best lightly boiled if tea, hard boiled if coffee or cocoa is the beverage 3. That the casein of the milk and cream taken with the beverages is probably absorbed in a large degree from the stomach, and that the butter used with bread undergoes digestion more slowly in the presence of tea, but more quickly in the presence of coffee or cocoa; that is, if the fats of butter are influenced in a way similar to oleine. 4. That the use of coffee or cocoa as excipients for cod-liver oil, etc., appears not only to depend on their pronounced tastes, but also on their action in assisting the digestion of fats.

Eskimo Endurance.

We look upon 30 to 40 degrees below zero, which our northern neighbors occasionally see, as a temperature that is about the limit of human endurance with any degree of comfort (and probably it is with even our best methods of combatting it), and so we stand aghast, writes Lieut. Schwatka, when we hear of the Eskimo out sledging and hunting at 50, 60, and even 70 degrees below zero, forgetting all the time that these people have a clothing, which is proportionately much warmer than their lowest temperature is colder than ours; and this, too, with equal if not less weight than in our clothing. They are, therefore, better prepared to endure it than we can possibly be.

A New Lease.

"Miss Clara," he said, "can I speak with your father for a moment before I go?"

"Certainly, Mr. Sampson," replied the girl, blushing, and with a wildly throbbing heart she sought the old man.

"Oh, papa," she began later, as the front door closed, "what did Mr. Sampson want?"

"I'm his landlord you know. I let him his bachelor apartments, and he wants another three years' lease."—[New York Sun.

Considerable Attention.

Book agent (to boy): "Sonny, do your folks pay much attention to things of a literary nature?"

Boy: Yessir; pa does. I saw him lift a book-agent over the fence last week.—[Epoch.

CHINESE COOLIES.

The Barefooted Impassive Toilers in Oriental Hong Kong.

Fantastic Scenes in a Mongolian Seaboard City.

On the mainland shore at Hong Kong, says a China correspondent in the Globe-Democrat, are large docks, barracks, an observatory and other solid evidences of England's firm grasp and power, and comparative quiet reigns, but at the water's edge of the city the whole din and uproar of a Chinese city assaults the ears, as the same old Chinese smell deals the nose a blow. The Praya, that runs along the water's edge, with high stone houses on one side, swarms with barefooted coolies with poles and burdens over their shoulders, and sedan chairs carried by more coolies spirit an occasional foreigner along above the common heads. The fronts of the high houses have open arcades at each story, and are covered with signs, among which the vermilion paper of the Chinese shows everywhere.

There is something suggestive of Italian seaports in this quay, and when the coolies lift the chair poles and begin ascending the staircase of a side street, one thinks instinctively of Geneva's stone stairways. On the upper levels, on the roads above all the Chinese shops and houses, the resemblance is even greater and the stone balustrades of the long terraces, the heavy gateways and the massive houses with their stories loggias make one sure that the blue water below is the Mediterranean or one of the lakes. Through one arched way in a high stone wall one looks up a long staircase lined on either side with masses of red, white and yellow flowers to the door of a Portuguese chapel, and an Italian convent is approached between white stone walls, and more rows of gorgeous blossoms. The shrubbery is all tropical, the banyan tree spreading a network of roots over sloping banks and snapping, snaky roots with fine bunches of tendrils of root over one's head. Banana trees, rows of tree ferns, huge-leafed things that are strange to one's eyes, fill the gardens, and rows of potted chrysanthemums of most brilliant colors line stairways and surmount balustrades. The scarlet poinsetta is here a spreading bush or tree far above one's head, and the whole top a blaze of big red stars that fairly burn the eyes with their intense coloring. The shade trees arch over the terrace roads, and when one passes from sunshine to shade there is that difference and sudden chill that warns one that the climate has its Italian turn, too.

The conveyance one rides in is not Italian nor are the common people by the roadside like the fascinating inhabitants of the peninsula. The cheapness of human labor is shown when one can be borne aloft on the shoulders of two men, like an idol in a procession, at the rate of fifteen cents an hour, and the contrast between the leisure and working classes is most apparent when the one leans back in his ease and the other pants under the poles of the chair. Nearly all the coolies are barefooted, loose, flapping straw sandals being sometimes worn to save the feet from the fine, sharp stones with which the cement roads are set. The slip-slap, muffled sound of bare feet being set down flatly and in a steady mechanical beat, as regular as machinery, has a curious effect on one. At first it seems as though the regularity of the tread was enough to sooth one to sleep, but afterwards, especially if coming home late in the evening through these still avenues of trees and high stone walls, there is something in this methodical foot-fall that gives one an uncomfortable sensation as of being carried off by some unknown power suggestive of evil and the supernatural. The chair coolie wears only the two cotton garments, unless the weather is chill enough to call for a second coat, or hot enough to remove the first one. The trousers are of the universal Chinese cut for the coolie class, each leg in a flopping petticoat of cotton, a yard wide, reaching below the knee. No race of people have designed an uglier dress and stuck to it without change for so many centuries.

A Lucky Conductor.

About two years ago a conductor of a street car in Philadelphia was discharged. He had not a cent in his pocket and had a wife and children to support. In this emergency he borrowed $10 from a friend, made a bucket-shop investment and doubled his money. His luck has stuck by him ever since, and he is now worth $40,000. He cleared $27,000 last year. His good fortune, however, should not serve as an incentive to other poor men. Two months from now the Philadelphian referred to may be penniless.—[New York World.

Couldn't Understand Women.

The car had just stopped at the Priests of Pallas hall, and a large, genial-faced, jovial kind of a man assisted a lady to alight. As the car started again he rather earnestly remarked: "Now, there goes my wife to hear Rev. Sam Jones tell her faults." Then, after an impressive pause: "Yet when I try to tell her of them there is a terrible racket. I can't understand women."—[Kansas City Times.

Bustard Hunting in Russia.

In ordinary winter weather the birds take shelter beneath the nearest underwood or brush; and at such times the hunter may look in vain for the bustard. But with an exceptionally strong frost or a cold snap lasting more than a couple of days, comes the sportsman's opportunity. Then the poor creature falls an easy prey to its enemies, or at such a time it is subject to a strange disability. The feathers of its wings freeze, a covering of ice forms over them, and the bird is unable to rise. During the night the heavy frost that prevails during the exceptionally cold weather in Russia settles on and in the wing-feathers, binding them together. In this condition the bird seeks the open, and passes its beak through its frozen pinions to free them from the ice. But if the heavy frost continue a night and a day, or the bird be prevented from leaving the brush to free itself from the encumbrance, all is over with it. The ice-chrystals still form upon and overpower its wings; the bird sinks from over-fatigue and cold; and the fox and wolf—always on the watch for this opportunity—find the bustard an easy prey.

Aware of this, the bustard hunters know exactly what to do, and when to look for their quarry. When an unusually severe spell of cold sets in, or a very keen hoar frost lasts more than a day or so, they make their preparations. Horses are carefully rough-shod; for the sport is pursued on horseback, and the ground is as smooth and slippery as a sheet of ice. Then in the morning, not too early, the party—four, five or six strong, starts. Each one goes armed with a whip having a stout handle, and a couple of lassoes; firearms are not needed. The most promising feeding grounds in the neighborhood are of course known to the sportsmen, and they make for the cover nearest these places. Now they beat the underwood and brush, hallooing and cracking their whips. The frightened birds rush out and try to make for the open. But the weight of their frozen wings presses them down; the feathers are covered with ice; they can neither rise nor run. They just waddle here and there in a helpless, ungainly fashion. Crack! crack! go the whips; and the birds nearest the horsemen fall right and left, instantly killed by a dexterous blow on the head with the whip-stock. Out fly the lassoes, and more distant birds are struggling in the noose. When four, five or six persons take part in such a hunt, a few minutes suffice to despatch a fairly large number of bustards; and then a move is made to fresh ground. The bustard, it is curious to note, is the only bird of the steppe that is liable to this freezing of the pinion-feathers in severe weather; but ducks are often found on the larger rivers frozen to the ice by their legs.—St. James Budget.

Cyrus W. Field and Jay Gould.

A New York correspondent writing to the Chicago Herald says: I had occasion to drop into Cyrus W. Field's office in the Washington building, at the foot of Broadway, and a pleasant office it is, everlooking the bay and narrows, with Liberty statue looming in the near distance. I had not seen the great man of millions for half a year and I was struck by the alteration in him. The change was none the less positive because for the moment indefinable. It was not so much in his personal appearance, although his beard and hair were certainly more frosty than of old. For five minutes I studied the man with this result: A few short months ago he was one of a triumvirate who tyrannized Wall street. Every action was aggressive; when in his office his presence dominated the place irresistibly; when he spoke his voice penetrated every corner and made every clerk tremble; when he walked his step was unpleasantly positive; when he discussed a pet project his piercing eye refused to see the possibility of failure. In short, when Cyrus Field was near you could not well remain in ignorance of the fact. That is not the Uncle Cyrus of to-day, although the decay of the financial oak has scarcely progressed far enough as yet to impress the casual observer. But the advance is a sure one. The fire of the eye is less brilliant, the voice pitched in a lower key, the stride is less defiant and the stoop of the shoulders is a trifle more pronounced. The man tries to bear himself as usual before the world, but he cannot deceive those who know him well.

The secret is this: Cyrus Field's spirit if not broken has received a shock from which it will never recover and which has made of him an old man in six months. He is no longer a dangerous power in Wall street. In the great struggle of the giants there his name seldom appears. In a few years he will return to his hearthstone more than likely a broken hearted man. Jay Gould has been his Nemesis. As he doomed Robert Garrett by seizing the Baltimore and Ohio telegraph company and assisting in the seizure of the railroad, so has he doomed Cyrus Field by snatching from his hands the control of the elevated railroad system and some five millions of his wealth.

Got Away From Him.

Landlady (whose attention has been distracted for a moment)—Why, where is Mr. Dumley? I thought he was carving the duck!

Mr. Dumley (from under the table)—It's all right, Mrs. Hendricks; I'm after the duck.—[New York Sun.

IMPRESSIVE SERVICES.

Chief Justice Waite's Funeral in the Capitol at Washington.

Many Distinguished Mourners Witness the Ceremony.

The funeral services of the late Chief Justice Waite took place in the hall of the House of Representatives, Washington. Bishop Paret officiated, and Dr. Leonard, of St. Johns; Dr. Mott, of Epiphany, and the Rev. Dr. Bodine, President of Kenyon College, assisted.

The funeral procession started from the late residence of the Chief Justice at 11:15 and proceeded directly to the east front of the Capitol, entering the building through the rotunda, where it was met by a joint committee of both Houses and escorted to the Hall of the House of Representatives.

Accommodations for about 1000 persons had been provided on the floor of the House and for 1500 in the galleries. The House, like all other portions of the Capitol, was festooned and draped with black. A church choir and organ were in one of the galleries, and the long table usually occupied by the official reporters was assigned to the clergy. By 11 o'clock the galleries had become crowded and many of the members of the House were in their places.

At 11:30 the House was called to order, and, after an appropriate prayer by the Chaplain, the regular proceedings were dispensed with and the Senate notified. The Senate then filed into the hall of the House, preceded by its officers. President pro tem. Ingalls joined Speaker Carlisle at the desk, and the Senators took the places assigned them on the left of the chamber.

The Diplomatic Corps was the next to arrive, all the members being in attendance, and the Corean and Chinese Legations being in full uniform.

The President and Cabinet were announced and shown to their places. The Court of Claims' Judges and Bar Association Committee were next to arrive, and immediately followed by General Sheridan and staff and Admiral Porter. By this time Mrs. Cleveland and the Cabinet ladies had taken their places in the Executive gallery, escorted by Colonel Lamont and other Government officers.

At exactly noon the clergy entered the hall. Bishop Paret, of the Diocese of Maryland, was the officiating clergyman, assisted by seven Episcopal clergymen. The clergy remained standing at the entrance as the Congressional Committee, with mourning sashes and badges, passed into the chamber, followed by the casket containing the remains, borne by eight colored employes of the United States Supreme Court. The casket was covered with palm branches and floral pieces of white and yellow roses and lilies. As the casket was borne down the aisle to the bier the Bishop read the opening sentences of the Episcopal burial services. Following the remains came the Justices of the Supreme Court in their robes.

The burial service was that of the Episcopal Church, which Bishop Paret read with impressive intonation. A selected choir of eighteen voices sang the solemn music of the ritual. When the Apostles' Creed was reached the immense audience arose and repeated the words. The effect was something that cannot be described. As soon as the last words of the impressive service had died away the coffin was raised and borne slowly out of the house.

In the corridor the procession formed that was to accompany the body to the depot. It was composed of the officiating clergymen, the Justices of the Supreme Court, the Senate and House funeral committee, the relatives and friends of the deceased, and a small body of the Capitol policemen. The cortege carriages then proceeded to the station, and the remains were taken to Toledo, Ohio, for interment.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

HERRMANN, the magician, will go to England in May.

WILLIE EDOUIN, the American comedian, is running the Strand Theater in London.

JOSEF HOFMAN, the child pianist, will shortly go back with his father to Germany.

MISS EMMA THURSBY, the song actress, has been the guest of Mrs. Ole Bull at Cambridge, Mass.

THE Journalists' Club of Philadelphia recently gave a grand reception to Mme. Modjeska, the actress.

LITTLE LAUSANNE, on Lake Geneva, has one of the largest schools of music in Europe. It has 313 pupils this term.

NINA VAN ZANDT-SPIES, the executed anarchist's proxy-widow, is studying for the stage and the lecture-platform.

W. J. SCANLAN, the Irish character actor, will make a starring tour of the large cities in Ireland in the spring of 1889.

A QUARTERLY magazine is to be published in London that will be devoted entirely to the upholding of Wagner's music.

IN the fall, Louis Aldrich, the actor, will bring out his play, "The Kaffir Diamond," at the Broadway Theatre, New York.

THE actress Lotta attributes her youthful spirits in great part to her invariable habit of taking a nap between 3 and 6 in the afternoon.

MARY ANDERSON'S friends are alarmed about her health, and the American actress has again been compelled to close her theatre in London.

MME. EMMA NEVADA, the American operatic artist, is singing at Florence, Italy. She soon goes to Russia, returning to England next summer.

ANTON SEIDL, who will conduct the Brighton Beach (N. Y.) concerts during the summer, will go to Europe to secure novelties for his performances.

IN Texas the complaints are loud and long that the Booth-Barrett combination went through its performances in a careless, perfunctory manner.

THERE are six theaters in London devoted to comic opera, operettas and musical pieces generally. This summer in New York they expect to have four.

CHRISTINE NILSSON, though yet in the prime of her powers, is to leave the operatic stage. After this season she will sing only for charity's sake. She has a rich husband.

AN actress of the People's Theatre, Lincoln, Nebraska, lately attended church in that city in a new bonnet, the crown of which was adorned with a beautifully worked advertisement of the company.

THE "Mikado" has been brought out at Vienna with a German text and by a German company. A correspondent intimates that the result of the venture was not wholly satisfactory artistically.

RICHARD MANSFIELD, the actor, though not legally bound to pay a royalty to Robert Louis Stevenson for the use of a dramatized version of "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," nevertheless sends a large check every month to the famous author.

JULIUS EICHBERG, the well-known violin teacher of Boston, says that he finds that girls make as good violinists as young men, and that, were there not so many young men violinists, there would be a demand for young women in opera house and theatre orchestras.

JAPANESE theatrical audiences are said to show their appreciation of the actors by throwing pieces of their clothing, hats, coats, and sashes, etc., on the stage. At the close of the play they redeem these articles at fixed prices, the proceeds going to the fortunate actor.

ALEXANDER DUMAS, the French dramatist, sat down one night not long ago and wrote a single-act play before he quit the work, which lasted from 8 o'clock in the evening till half past 2 in the morning. He drank eight cups of black coffee while he wrote, and converted twenty-nine cigarettes into ashes.

LUDWIG BARNAY, the eminent German tragedian, now in this country, was in his younger days apprenticed to a bricklayer. Like the gifted actor, John McCullough, who in his boyhood labored in a Philadelphia gashouse, he studied and read dramatic works at every opportunity, even taking advantage of the moments between his tasks.

ELECTIONS on the liquor question have been held in 81 counties and 20 cities in Missouri. Twenty-nine counties have voted "Wet" and 51 "Dry"; 1 not reported. Of the 20 towns, 13 have voted "Dry" and 7 "Wet."

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

THE Hon. Mr. Plumb, Speaker of the Canadian Senate, is dead.

DAKOTA sent flour and sympathy to blizzard sufferers in the East.

PRINCE BISMARCK, at a dinner recently, proposed the health of the Czar of Russia, in French.

The Swiss Government is about to establish a Federal bank, with a monopoly of the issue of notes.

TEN thousand pounds of turtle were shipped from Key West to New York during February.

KEY WEST spongers market yearly over 500,000 pounds of sponge, the bulk of which goes to Paris.

Two hundred thousand acres of Union Pacific land have been declared forfeited to the Government.

THE latest competition threatening British farmers, is the importing of baled hay from the United States.

HONG-KONG, China, is suffering from an epidemic of smallpox. The deaths are at the rate of 100 a week.

THE English Government proposes to make an eight-million-dollar reduction in its annual interest charge.

IN the adulteration of lard in the United States there were used last year 50,000,000 pounds of cotton seed oil.

FIFTEEN thousand seals are reported taken on Partridge Island, Newfoundland. Men and women are taking them.

A BILL has been introduced in the New York Assembly offering a bounty for the destruction of English sparrows.

ADELINA LEWIS, a twelve year-old Virginia girl, has been convicted of murder. She killed her victim by poisoning.

GEORGE W. BUTTERFIELD, a California mining operator, has sued a London newspaper publisher for $5,000,000 damages for libel.

A HURRICANE recently swept over Tamatave, Madagascar, devastating the place and wrecking eleven vessels. Twenty person were killed.

AN attempt is being made in Australia to form a company to lay a submarine cable from that country directly to the United States.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., has gone sixteen months without the telephone because unwilling to submit to the charges of the Bell Company.

THERE is to be a great gathering of Baptists in Washington next May. Some 2000 delegates, representing 30,000 churches, have been enrolled.

MIGUEL DE ALDAMA, the Cuban patriot who spent nearly a million for the revolutionary cause in that island, died in Havana on the 17th of March.

A MEMBER of the Royal Geographical Society of England says there are devil-fish in the Indian Ocean large enough and strong enough to hold and kill a whale fifty feet long.

IMMENSE quantities of wheat, probably 500,000 tons, are held in San Francisco, Cal. This mass has been attacked by weevils, so that it is likely to be a total loss to the owners.

DURING 1887, 20 torpedo-boats were added to the British navy, making a total of 80 first-class and 63 second-class. During this year 5 first-class and 10 second-class will be ordered.

A MAN aged 80, who died recently in Fluvanna County, Virginia, had commenced to cut his third set of teeth, and his hair, which had grown white, was turning to its natural color, it is said.

THE wealthiest woman in the Northwest is probably Mrs. Sarah A. Davidson, of St. Paul, Minn., the widow of Commodore W. F. Davidson. She is estimated to be worth about $1,500,000.

THE LABOR WORLD.

A BLIND man is one of the most skillful plumbers in Kenosha, Wis.

BUTLER, Penn., is rapidly booming up as a great glass manufacturing town.

THE working day in Paris, France, has been reduced from eleven hours to ten hours.

THE granite cutters have decided to work nine hours a day for $3.50 for the present year.

IN New York City the building trades have forty-five unions, with a membership of 65,000.

THE weekly pay roll of the Singer Sewing Machine Company at Elizabeth, N. J., amounts to $35,000.

IT takes every year a million horses' tails to keep a Rhode Island haircloth factory supplied with material.

A LEBANON (Penn.) manufacturing company has an order for 500 model cars for the Pennsylvania Company.

ACCORDING to the latest figures as many as 15,000 of the world's railway employes are killed or maimed every year.

THE can makers at the Batavia (N. Y.) preserving factory manufactured 8000 cans recently, the largest day's work that they have accomplished.

IT is said that enough Bessemer ore has already been located in this country to supply its wants for one hundred years, and more is being found every month.

DIAMOND cutting, until lately, was done almost exclusively in Amsterdam, but recently the English cutters have beaten the Dutch in some notable prize instances.

THE army of poor men in New York city who sought work in vain before the blizzard, found some relief for their distress in shoveling snow off the sidewalks at $1 and $2 each.

A SINGLE blast at Fair Haven, Vt., recently moved a block of slate weighing 400 tons and containing 100,000 feet of good material. It was sixty feet long, forty feet wide and twenty feet thick.

THE largest paper machine in the world has been placed in operation in the mill at Palmer Falls, N. Y. The practicability of the mammoth machine is looked upon with considerable interest by paper makers.

A COMPANY has just been formed in Pittsburg with a capital of $10,000 to manufacture brick from blast furnace cinders. The projectors count on turning out 30,000 bricks a day, and believe they will be sold at $5 a 1000.

A COMPANY composed of Pittsburg and Eastern capitalists has been formed to build an immense steel plant at Penn station, Pennsylvania. The capital stock of the new concern is about $1,000,000. Six hundred thousand dollars of this will be used in the erection of all the buildings and machinery.

THE enormous extent to which chewing gum is used is indicated by a strike which lately occurred at a manufactory of the article in Brooklyn, N. Y. It seems that more than one hundred girls are employed at this establishment, which is only one among many, in wrapping the gum in the little packages in which it is sold.

THE Sandwich Glass Company of Sandwich, Mass., will inaugurate the co-operative system this year after this plan: The net earnings will be proportioned between the capital and yearly pay roll, six per cent interest being reserved on the value of the former, and the employes sharing according to the amount of their wages.

AN odd development of woman's business and professional energy is that of Dr. Olga Neymann, who has for some time been a successful practitioner of dentistry in New York. She was one of the early female graduates from a leading college, and possessed a longing for independence. She learned type-writing and stenography of Miss Mary F. Seymour, and devoted herself to it so energetically that she soon became one of the most expert writers in the city, and could command a good salary. Then she thought dentistry would be more to her mind, and went to Philadelphia for a two-years course, which she completed with credit, and at once opened an office and acquired a paying business.

The North Carolinian.

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For terms and advertising rates, see first page

Communications relative to any of the interests of the Albemarle District solicited.

FIRST DISTRICT REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

There will be a Convention of the Republican Party of the First Congressional District of North Carolina held at Edenton on the 6th day of June 1888, at 3 o'clock p. m., to elect two Delegates and two Alternates to the Republican National Convention to be held at Chicago on the 19th of June. Each county is entitled to delegates equal to twice the number of its Representatives in the lower House of the General Assembly. The Republicans of the counties of the District are requested to meet and appoint said delegates as early as practicable, and a general invitation is extended to all, without regard to past political affiliations who are in sympathy with the principles of the Republican Party, to join.

E. A. WHITE,
April 4, 1888. Chair'n Ex. Com.

THE INSANE ASYLUM—DR GRISSOM'S REPORT.

On receiving the annual report of Dr. Eugene Grissom, Superintendent of the Insane Asylum, we were too busy to give it much more than a cursory perusal and laid it aside to take up again and read carefully, as we do all that emenates from his pen. We have now re-read it and we think it one of the State papers every intelligent citizen should read for it not only shows the workings of this deserving charity but it contains valuable hints and important suggestions relating thereto as well as a beautiful and merited tribute to the late Miss Dorathea L. Dix, who devoted the best efforts of her life to the amelioration of the condition of the insane.

The report shows that the result of the past year's work has been very satisfactory and that the treatment has been quite successful. There are now under treatment 146 males and 146 females. At the beginning of the year there were 248, and on this basis the appropriation was made, but the fund has been so managed as to treat 292 patients. There were only 8 deaths during the year. The total expenditure amounted to $64,127.09. The net proceeds of the farm, garden and dairy were $487.17.

THE TWO ROADS.

There is one thing clear and plain, and that is the free trade message of President Cleveland has defined the road which Democrats who remain with their party must travel. That road leads to certain defeat.

The principle of protection to American industries and American labor is precisely the one tenet in the American creed that no party in this advanced age can stand against with any hope of success. The business men and the laboring men of both parties are fast learning to appreciate the absorbing and over-mastering importance of this subject.

The laboring man of this country is a new factor in civilization. He is likewise the chief factor in the control of this Government, and he will not consent to the adoption of any theory or administration that menaces his best interests.

The road that leads to protection will lead to success.

THE DEATH OF CHIEF JUSTICE WAITE.

We only had time to briefly notice last week the death of Hon Morrison R. Waite, Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court. His death is a loss to the country for he filed his high office ably, nobly and worthily. As a jurist he was learned; as a judge he was fearless, independent, and incorruptible. He was a strong, substantial and capable man—one who won and retained the full confidence of the people.

Judge Waite came, by inheritance, in possession of judicial qualities of mind. His grandfather and his father before him were eminent jurists in their day. The latter became Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court of Connecticut. The late Justice, before his appointment to the Bench, was a prominent member of the Bar of Ohio, but he won his first distinction as one of the counsel for the United States before the Tribunal of Arbitration at Geneva. He occupied the position for fourteen years and was 72 years old.

From every section comes reports that the party is in far better fighting shape than at this time four years ago, dissensions and personal ambitions having been wholly dropped, and the one idea being that of winning. It will be a campaign between the two old parties, and the tariff will be the main issue.

Col. Lamont says the President has written no letter declining a renomination. But Grover Cleveland wrote one sizing up clearly the evils that lie in the second-term ambition of a President.

Chauncey M. Depew characterizes the Mugwump as "a man who belongs to one party and votes with another."

Senator Brown, of Georgia, urges the people of his State to support "the policy which has enriched the North"—namely, protection.

AN EXHORTATION ON FARMERS' HOMES.

The CAROLINIAN holds that of all the homes in America none can be made more comfortable and desirable than those of the farmers' and on thinking or the matter the following paragraph from that inimitable caricature of nature, "Josiah Allen's Wife," occurred to us as a suitable text to preach an exhortation;

"I will have good victuals as long as my name is Josiah Allen's wife, and it hain't only on my own account that I do it, but I do it as I have observed before, from deep and almost cast-iron principle. For as the greatest philosophers have discovered, if a woman would keep her table spread out from year to year, and from hour to hour, filled with good victuals, that woman would have a clever set of men-folks around,"

The farmer has better opportunities for living well than any other class of citizens, and many of them do set their tables with sweeter and fresher meats, fruits and vegetables than those in other departments of life have any opportunity of doing. But then a large number of housewives on the farm have not the spirit and determination of sensible and plucky Mrs. Allen. And too many of the men are as stupid and more perverse than Josiah himself.

If the woman is thoroughly determined, there is a mild working way in which the objects of that determination can be obtained. Too many of the men are good, easy souls, who have never lived up to their privileges in furnishing their houses and their tables. And men are seldom, if ever, better than their wives want them to be, or can make them be. If a wife sees and knows that her table is not supplied with fruits in their season and fresh meats when they are appropriate, as well as all the delicious vegetables which a good garden can supply, there are kind ways and laudable incentives which a good wife can use to have an improvement in these matters. After partaking of a savory dinner, the heart of man can be touched, and led on to good resolutions, which poorly prepared meals, eaten in silence and sullen brows, can never effect.

It is true when hard work and pinching economy and tired nature take possession of every nerve and fibre of the system it is hard to keep sunshine on the face and a flow of happy words from the heart. The writer well knows what work and cares are on the farm. There is no poetry in it frequently. But when they know that their life and destiny are to be hard work and close economy, they should accept it with contentment, the man and wife, going together in all things hand in hand, accepting the good things of life and vieing with each other to add as many more blessings as possible.

But the toils and privations of farm life can be greatly alleviated by fully waking up to the possibilities of the farm—by improving with little cost and more attention, the comforts and delicacies of the table, the advancement of the house and its surroundings and the conveniencies for more sociability. And much of this can be inspired and carried forward by the wife in love and harmony with her husband.

PROFITABLE HORSE RAISING NO. 2.

In continuing the subject of horse raising, we call attention to a different kind of a farmer—one who will tell you he can make more money raising horses than any other stock. And this is the way he does it: He can tell you the blood of every animal he has on the farm. His blood mares are so well bred that he will have a good colt from each. He has no use for poor sires; the horse he needs must show a clear pedigree and no blemish that can be transmitted. He cares well for the mares, works them reasonably, and when the colts come they are taught to lead when only a few days old, and handled often and made not to be afraid of those who care for them. They are taught to eat as soon as possible, and when ready to wean are fed better, and gradually taken from their mother, so that by the change from milk to grain, grass and hay, they will not be badly affected.

They are particularly well fed the first winter and handled often until old enough to work, and then a little careful training makes them good reliable horses, worth two or three of those described in our last article, and cost no more. Indeed, when accidental deaths and other bad results of breeding are considered, their cost is much less.

And while the kind of horse raising adopted by the first man will never pay, that practiced by this one will pay every time. The same rule will work, in the same way, with all other kinds of farm stock.

There is such a thing as preparing the food for plants as well as for stock. If the manure be not in a proper condition for the use of the plants they cannot appropriate it, and it will therefore be a saving of time to reduce it as much as possible in the manure heap.

We do not oppose a revision of the Tariff, but we want it done by the friends of American industry

A Washington correspondent of the State *Chronicle* writes

The Democrats all wish Cleveland was out of the way, but are compelled to recognize him as the coming man. They are also compelled to 'crook the pregnant hinges of their knees' that public patronage 'may follow fawning' and they 'cool their heels' in his 'ante-rooms of power' smother their dislike, and are looking around for s'mother man. Hence the fear, trembling, and paralysis I have spoken of.

The Democrats are slowly awaking to the fact that they fixed their National Convention at too early a date. A long campaign costs too much for whiskey.

The industrial interests of a country should never be affected by a change in administration of government.

Nearly every article that has been sufficiently protected to be made at home has been cheapened in cost.

The State National Bank Robbery.

There never was so much excitement in the city of Raleigh as was caused by the closing of the doors of the State National Bank on the 26th ult. It was caused by the dabsconding of President C. E. Cross and Cashier S. L. White. The cash carried off is supposed to be about $45,000, including $20,000 in gold, to bear which the absconders took along the corel porter of the bank. The trio are now in Canada, having left the city on Saturday afternoon for the North via Greensboro.

Bank Examiner Tate was telegraphed for and reached Raleigh on the 28th and took charge of the wrecked State National Bank. As the result of his preliminary investigation, it is said the amount of the defalcation is about $75,000 only. The wreck, however, is a bad one. The Williams family, main owners of the bank, is ruined; but it is believed depositors will be paid nearly if not quite dollar for dollar. All the private boxes, put in the vault for safe-keeping merely, have been returned on identification. All letters received since the failure have been opened and properly disposed of, under directions from the Comptroller of the Currency.

A correspondent says: There were some large depositors, and these were wrought up of course. There were many stories of people who had just saved themselves by checking out. One Wake county farmer had $50,000 on deposit. The last quarterly statement of the bank was made February 14th, at which time there was $300,000 on deposit subject to check. Although, as has been said, some people thought the bank perhaps a trifle shaky, the majority regarded it as perfectly sound, and had confidence in the president and cashier. The former is a young man, a native of Gates county, this State, and a member of the First Baptist Church. He married a daughter of Mrs. Miriam C. Williams, who was, for years after her husband's death, president of the bank. The family was rich and influential. The property was left by the late president John G. Williams, to be divided among his family when his youngest child became 21 years of age. That event will transpire the 30 of June next.

White was a S. S. teacher in the First Methodist church and very popular. He had been cashier since the bank was established. He is a brother of Mrs. Williams. It is the belief that Cross and White had taken all the money of the Williams family upon which they could lay their hands, and seeing that they must make a final accounting June 30, as above stated, they determined to take the remainder of the funds they could lay their hands on and fly to Canada, where they had previously been and made due arrangements.

The examination of the Bank developed wholesale forgeries on numerous persons, including Cross's own father. On this evidence the Grand Jury, being in session, found bills of indictment on the 30th, and officers left at once for Toronto, stopping at Washington for extradition papers, to bring the criminals back for trial, they having been arrested and held. From White $15,255 was taken and from Cross $9,459.

It Won't Work this Year.

Webster's Weekly, Ind. Dem.

We submit that the people just now are in no humor for city-boy head tossing from the little secesh free trade trade leaders of the democratic party; they have minds of their own, and intend to vote them and speak them as they believe right and that too without asking "o-pray-overseer" of these would-be lords and masters. Their age to flourish is gone. The party whip they brandish is powerless. They exist altogether in pantomine. The people laugh at them. The world with its muscle and its brains is ahead of them. And it would be charity, certainly wisdom, in the Democratic party to wash the paint from their faces and rig them from the stage.

And yet a few secesh free-trade organs have already begun the cry of "nigger, nigger," in order if possible under the passion of race prejudices to so blind the people to the true issues at stake as to have them fasten the manacles of slave labor on their wrists before they are really awake to what they had done. Then they'd have 'em! All labor then would be as cheap as negro labor is now, that's the pet scheme of these fellows, and tra, la, la, how they'd splurge, if they could only work it on to the people; for they have very little appetite for work themselves, and precious little regard for them that do it, save in election times. But we hardly think it will work this year, such shameful bulldozing has played, the country is sick of it, the scales have fallen from the people's eyes, they see the whole game clear as day and self conscious in their own manhood as white men they fear no "nigger" rule in this country, and these free trade leaders had as well bag their heads in fools' caps and come down from their roosts at once, for that perch is all rot, and will never prop them on high again,

The Farmers and the Tariff

Senator Brown of Ga.

The advocates and defenders of the whisky ring, with its enormous and colossal monopoly, whenever anything is said in favor of abolishing the internal revenue or curtailing the profits of the whisky ring, shed many crocodile tears over the poor unfortunate farmers of this country, who are so heavily taxed by the heartless manufacturers. In other words, it will not do to repeal the internal revenue laws and interfere with the profits of the whisky ring, as they say that would leave no room for a repeal or reduction of the tariff which they say is necessary for the relief of the farmers of this country, as they are at present unprotected. Now, the truth is that nine-tenths of the farmers of this country would never know they paid a dollar of revenue into the Treasury of the United States (and they pay very little) if they were not kindly reminded of it by the low tariff orators who seek office. They are told that the tariff is enormously high and that it is literally ruining and paralyzing interests of the country.

From 1856 to 1860 was a period of low tariff. At that time refined white sugar in the market was worth from 14 to 16 cents a pound at retail. Now you can buy refined granulated sugar at about 6½ cents a pound, and I presume you can buy the brown sugar at about 5. Thus you see, Mr. President, how the enormous tariff on sugar by reducing the price is ruining the farmers of Georgia, who have to purchase sugar.

Prior to the war, in the period of low tariff, a good article of calico was worth from 10 to 12 cents at retail. Now the same article, and just as good, can be bought at from 5 to 6 cents a yard, one half the price that it brought during the low tariff period. So you see, Mr. President, now the present high tariff is ruining the planters and farmers who have to buy calico. Prior to the war all agricultural implements were worth from 30 to 50 per cent. more than they now command. For instance, it was worth 35 cents to lay a scooter plow at the blacksmith-shop and would cost from 50 to 75 cents to purchase one. Now you can purchase it for 25 cents. Everybody knows this helps the farmer. And in the face of all this the free-trader tells the farmer that he is being ruined by the tariff. How utterly absurd! How absolutely false! Yet they say the planting interest is being ruined by the high tariff. Take the article of bacon for instance, which is purchased largely by the farmers of Georgia, and prior to the war, during the low-tariff period, it was worth from 10 to 12 cents a pound in the market. Now it ranges generally from 6 to 8, and it has sold by the car-load within the last three or four years as low as 4½.

This is the way the tariff is ruining the great mass of the farmers in the South who have to buy their bacon and other food supplies; and I might extend this list by enumerating article after article purchased by the farmer that is worth a third less or one-half as much now, in the market, as it cost him prior to the war.

Wonderful Cures.

W. D. Hoyt & Co., Wholesale and Retail Druggists of Rome, Ga say: We have been selling Dr. King's New Discovery, Electric Bitters and Bucklen's Arnica Salve for four years. Have never handled remedies that sell as well or give such universal satisfaction. There has been some wonderful cures effected by these remedies in this city. Several cases of pronounced Consumption have been entirely cured by use of a few bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery, taken in connection with Electric Bitters. We guarantee them always. Sold by Wood & Wadsworth.

STATE ITEMS

North Carolina has 47 railroads.

The Teachers' Assembly now numbers 3,500 members.

There will be a meeting of the State Board of Agriculture on the 11th.

Rev. Charles F. Deems is to deliver the sermon at the next University Commencement.

Considerable damage to the fruit crop about Goldsboro has been done by the cold snap.

At the late Fish and Oyster Fair at Newberne, a farmer of Onslow exhibited two hams weighing 40 pounds each.

Rev. Jacob Utely, a venerable and highly esteemed Baptist minister died at the Baptist Orphanage at Thomasville on the 18th ult.

The Pearson meetings at Wilmington are being largely attended, some estimating the number present as high as 4,000 at one attendance.

Since the 1st of January the merchants of Hickory have shipped 37,500 dozens of eggs to the Northern markets.

The Executive Committee of the North Carolina Agricultural Society have fixed the time of the next State Fair for October 16, 17, 18 and 19.

Each of Superintendent Finger estimates a loss to the School Fund by loss on polls that are listed, $38,571; and the loss on colored polls $21,201, not listed, $59,301.

While plowing in a cotton field the other day, Jack Richard, of Lincoln county, stumbled upon a vein of gold. He has been offered $20,000 for it, but refuses to sell.

The Greensboro Workman says the the Peoples' Five Cents Savings Bank has passed the $18,000 mark, and has its eye on a net deposite and investment of $25,000 by July 2d, the close of the first year's operations.

Commissioner J. T. Patrick announces that he has received a letter from a Canadian manufacturing firm, with a capital of $1,500,000, asking for a favorable location to establish wood working of all kinds on a large scale.

The Mt. Airy News says: We learn of a woman who has a double row of teeth, when one of her sons has no teeth at all. A daughter has a head of hair black on one and red on the other, and the watch dog that guards this variegated family was born without a tail.

The Republican Policy.

The Republican party, judged by the utterances of its leaders and its press will oppose any reduction of taxation that will lessen the profits of the classes protected by the existing tariff.—Senator Salisbury's speech.

With "profits" inclusive of the earnings of working people and with "classes" a comprehensive term applying to all Americans who are directly and indirectly benefited by the tariff, we do not take exception to this statement. Not only do manufacturers and producers profit by the operation of the tariff but all classes of operatives and working people employed in the industries which are protected. The wages of these classes show a profit over the wages of corresponding grades of workmen abroad, and this is to be set down to the credit of protection. The Republican party and its press do not oppose any reductions of taxation which can be effected without harm to the productive interests of the country and to the wage earners dependent upon them. They are hostile to free trade raids on the tariff organized in direct antagonism to the principles of protection.—Tribune.

Republican State Convention

There will be a Convention of the Republican Party of North Carolina held at Raleigh on the 23d of May 1888, for the purpose of electing four delegates and four alternates to the Republican National Convention to be held at Chicago June 19th, 1888 and also to nominate candidates for Governor and other State offices and three Supreme Court Judges, and general routine business. Each county is entitled to delegates equal to twice the number of its representatives in the lower house of the General Assembly. A general invitation is extended to all persons opposed to the Democratic party to join the Republicans in the Convention.

J. C. L. Harris, V. S. Lusk, J. H. Wilkinson, Geo. C. Scurlock, R. E. Young, H. E. Davis, J. H. Harris, A. V. Dockery, W. C. Coleman, J. J. Mott, J. R. Smith, G. W. Crumpler, J. H. Montgomery, E. A. White, T. M. Argo.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

Having qualified as Administratrix of the late Richard Brothers, I hereby give notice to all persons indebted to his estate to come forward and make immediate settlement, and those holding claims against the same, to present them within twelve months from the date of this notice or it will be plead in bar of their recovery.

ELIZABETH BROTHERS
April 4, 1888. Administratrix

NEW ALBEMARLE HOUSE,
Elizabeth City, N. C.
FRANK M. GRICE. Prop'r.

TERMS: $2.00 Per Day

The attention of the traveling public is invited to this large and elegant Hotel, it has been refited and made first class. It is centrally located, within a block of the telegraph and post offices, and convenient to the railroad and steamboat.

The Proprietor will spare no effort to make the ALBEMARLE a genuine *Home* for his patrons. The rooms are large, well furnished and carefully kept, and the table is of the best

THINK DEEPLY

When you are contemplating a purchase of anything in our line, no matter how small may be the amount involved.

ACT WISELY

By coming to look over our large and well assorted stock of all that is new and seasonable.

Decide Quickly

To buy of us. After seeing the prices and examining the quality of our goods you can't resist them. It is impossible to do better elsewhere.

NO BETTER VALUES

Can be found. We get the choice of the best goods on the market and our command of ready cash to purchase with enables us to buy at

Prices Wonderfully Low

We are always ready to see you and show you our astonishing bargains.

ROBINSON & CO.,
Wholesale & Retail Dealers in Groceries, Hardware, Stoves & Tinware, Queensware, Paints, Oils, Ship-Chandlery, Lime, Etc., Etc.
Water Street,
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E. W. Albaugh & Son.
Wholesale Commission Merchants
FRESH FISH

Terrapin, Oysters, Game and Poultry.
No. 224 Light Street Wharf,
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Consignments solicited. Prompt returns our motto.
Reference—Citizen's National Bank.

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LANPHEAR & HAFF.
Wholesale Commission Dealers

In Fresh Fish, Lobsters,
Etc., Etc:
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NEW YORK.

GOLD fields are scarce, but those who write to Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine, will receive free, full information about work which they can do, and live at home, that will pay them from $5 to $25 per day. Some have earned over $50 in a day. Either sex, young or old. Capital not required. You are started free. Those who start at once are absolutely sure of many little fortunes. All is new.

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The Weekly News and Observer is a long ways the best paper ever published in North Carolina. It is a credit to the people of the State. The people should take a pride in it. It should be in every family. It is an eight page paper, chock full of the best sort of reading matter, news, market reports, and all that. You cannot afford to do without it. Price, $1.25 a year. We will furnish it until January next for $1. Send for sample copy. Address

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Special Art Teach department.

24TH YEAR BEGAN NINTH MONTH (SEPTEMBER) 6, 1887

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We invite the special attention of all Dealers and Fishermen to our (S), or broad S brand, as it is called by the Fishermen—of Flax Gilling Threads and Nets. This make and brand has given complete satisfaction for many years.

None are genuine without our name on each package. We guarantee its quality.

We would refer to our "Fishermen's Brand" of Cotton Gillings, made only by us; a strong and cheap Twine, making the coming Net for Shad fishing. Send for sample.

These Twines have an established reputation. Call for these brands of your home merchant, or order of the

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Branch Office 172 Fulton St., New York.

Send for Illustrated Catalogue.
28-2m

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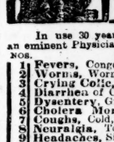
Dutch Nets manufactured from our Shepard Gold Medal Twines and supplied at short notice by the

American Net & Twine Co.,
Home Office, 43 Commercial Street, Boston; New York Office, 172 Fulton St.
28-36

HUMPHREYS'

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HOMEOPATHIC

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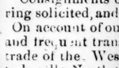
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Consignments of North Carolina Herring solicited, and proceeds remitted in cash. On account of our intimate acquaintance, and frequent transactions with the Grocery trade of the West and South we are able to handle North Carolina Fish to the very best possible advantage, and we are known everywhere as the largest distributors in this market.

S. T. SKIDMORE,
Wholesale Commission Dealer
—IN ALL KINDS OF—

Fresh Fish.
142 & 144 BECKMAN STREET,
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Wholesale Commission Dealers

FRESH FISH, GAME, TERRAPIN, Etc
7 & 8 DOCK STREET WHARF,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

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CLOTHING —and— DRESS GOODS
Ever Brought to Elizabeth City

The Stock is complete in every way, comprising of CLOTHING, DRESS GOODS, VELVETS, CASHMERES, NOTIONS, BOOTS, SHOES, etc., all of which are guaranteed at the

Very Lowest Prices.

His ready made garments are equal to the best custom made, and perfect fits are made in all cases.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF GENTS FURNISINGGOODS,
STORE ON WATER STREET,
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COMMISSION DEALER,
IN FRUIT, PRODUCE, FISH
Oysters, Terrapin, Poultry,
Eggs, Game, &c., In Season
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Consignments solicited. Returns made promptly.

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This well-established HOTEL still offers first class accommodations of the traveling public,
FIRST CLASS BAR ATTACHED
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Free Hacks to all Transand Steamer
TERMS REASONABLE.
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Rawlins. Whitehurst & Co.,
continue to supply ICE both in large and small quantities.

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All coal is screened before leaving the yard. None but the best handled, and LOWEST PRICES guaranteed.

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Marble and Slate Mantels, Wainscoting Encaustic and Marble Tiling, Furniture & Counter Slabs, Etc., Etc.
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J. H. ZIEGLER, Agt, Elizabeth City, N. C.
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COOK STOVES
ALWAYS SATISFACTORY
EIGHTEEN SIZES AND KINDS
ALL PURCHASERS CAN BE SUITED
MANUFACTURED BY
Isaac A. Sheppard & Co., Baltimore, Md.
AND FOR SALE BY
D. B. BRADFORD & CO.,
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C

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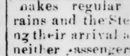
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makes regular connection with all trains and the Steamboats, promptly meeting their arrival and departure. If Rain neither passengers nor baggage will be

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Mexican Mustang Liniment
CURES

Sciatica,	Scratches,	Contracted Muscles,
Lumbago,	Sprains,	Eruptions,
Rheumatism,	Strains,	Hoof Ail,
Burns,	Stitches,	Screw Worms,
Scalds,	Stiff Joints,	Swinney,
Stings,	Backache,	Saddle Galls,
Bites,	Galls,	Piles.
Bruises,	Sores,	
Bunions,	Spavin	
Corns,	Cracks.	

THIS GOOD OLD STAND-BY
accomplishes for everybody exactly what is claimed for it. One of the reasons for the great popularity of the Mustang Liniment is found in its universal applicability. Everybody needs such a medicine.
The Lumberman needs it in case of accident.
The Housewife needs it for general family use.
The Canaller needs it for his teams and his men.
The Mechanic needs it always on his work bench.
The Miner needs it in case of emergency.
The Pioneer needs it—can't get along without it.
The Farmer needs it in his house, his stable, and his stock yard.
The Steamboat man or the Boatman needs it—a liberal supply afloat and ashore.
The Horse-fancier needs it—it is his best friend and safest reliance.
The Stock-grower needs it—it will save him thousands of dollars and a world of trouble.
The Railroad man needs it and will need it so long as his life is a round of accidents and dangers.
The Backwoodsman needs it. There is nothing like it as an antidote for the dangers to life, limb and comfort which surround the pioneer.
The Merchant needs it about his store among his employees. Accidents will happen, and when these come the Mustang Liniment is wanted at once.
Keep a Bottle in the House. 'Tis the best of economy.
Keep a Bottle in the Factory. Its immediate use in case of accident saves pain and loss of wages.
Keep a Bottle Always in the Stable for use when wanted.

THOUSANDS OF THE BEST
$38 GOLD WATCH
EVER MADE ARE SELLING IN OUR
CO-OPERATIVE CLUBS.
THIS IS THE BEST, CHEAPEST, MOST CONVENIENT
And only co-operative System of selling watches. The watches are American Lever Stem Winders, containing every essential to accuracy and durability, and have, in addition, numerous patented improvements found in no other watch. They are absolutely the only Dust and Dampproof Movements made in the World, and are jeweled throughout with GENUINE RUBIES. The Patent Stem Wind and Set is the strongest and simplest made. They are fully equal for appearance, accuracy, durability and service, to any $75 Watch.
Our Co-operative Club System brings them within the reach of every one.
We want an active, responsible representative in EVERY CITY and TOWN. Heavy profits guaranteed on limited investment. Write for full particulars.
THE KEYSTONE WATCH CLUB CO.
P. O. Box 928, PHILADELPHIA, PA.
REFERENCES:
Keystone National Bank; The City Trust Safe Deposit and Surety Co., or any Commercial Agency.
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Chicago, Ill.	Detroit, Mich.	St. Louis, Mo.
Pittsburgh, Pa.	Harrisburg, Pa.	Wilmington, Del.
Boston, Mass.	Denver, Col.	Etc., etc.

NORFOLK
STEAM DYE WORKS.
215 MAIN ST., NORFOLK, VA.
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Gents' clothing cleansed, dyed and repaired. Ladies' dresses, shawls, etc., cleaned or dyed equal to new. Our dye is warranted not to stream or rub off. Branch office, 235 High street, Portsmouth, Va.
J. M. MARSHALL & CO.,
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For 1888 is better than ever, and should be in the hands of every person contemplating buying SEEDS, BULBS or PLANTS. It contains 3 Colored Plates, thousands of Illustrations, and nearly 150 pages, telling what to buy, and where to get it, and naming lowest prices for honest goods. Price of GUIDE only 10 cents, including a Certificate good for 10 cents worth of Seeds.
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Agents to Sell the HISTORY of
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How Does

This Strike You? We

BIG

Piles of Goods for Little Money, as we must make a

REDUCTION;

So don't forget to Call

IN

Look Over Our

PRICES,

PURCHASE SOME

OF

OUR NICE

WINTER

Boots and Shoes.

WE ARE SELLING THESE

GOODS

So Cheap that you will be surprised now.

WE ARE

BOUND TO BE

SELLING

To Clear Our Store

OFF

All Winter Clothing and Dress

—Goods—

AT

And Below

COST

We are Trying to Make Room for

SPRING GOODS.

—o—

CLOSING WINTER GOODS AT

H. WEISEL'S,

Leader of Low Prices,

At the Foot of Water St.,

NEAR THE DOCK.

The North Carolinian.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 4, 1888

ELIZABETH CITY CHURCHES.

EPISCOPAL. Rev. M A. Skinner, Rector. Services on Sundays at 11 A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 2:30 P. M. All cordially invited

METHODIST. Rev. J. T. Whitley, Pastor. Service on Sundays at 11 A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9:30 A. M. A cordial invitation to all. Seats free.

BAPTIST. Rev. George Baker, Pastor. Service on Sundays at 11 A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9:30 A. M. Seats free. Invitation extended to all.

A. M. E. ZION. Rev. S. F. Dickson, Pastor. Service every Sunday at 2:30 P. M., and 7. P. M

☞ Work now.

☞ Trying to catch up.

☞ Corn planting time is here.

☞ The Irish potatoes are sprouting.

☞ The pea crop is looking vigorous and healthy.

☞ The catches at the Fisheries have improved. The netters are doing well, and the seine men bettey.

☞ Sheriff Fred. F. Cohoon, of this county, is being "boomed" for the Democratic nomination for State Auditor.

☞ We ought to have better public roads, but under the present system of working we never will have them in the condition they should be.

☞ While it is reported that the peaches and plums have been damaged in some parts of the State, we are glad to know that all the fruit in this section has escaped.

☞ We are requested to announce, which we cheerfully do, that the ladies of the Baptist Church anticipate having in May a Strawberry and Ice Cream Festival, with a Concert the same evening.

☞ On the 28th ult., Mr. James P. Barlow and Miss Virginia W. Gwaltney, both from Isle of Wight, Va., came out on the train and called on Rev. O. C. Horton, who joined them in matrimony.

☞ Mr. Fred. S. Proctor died on the night of the 2d inst. He was in his 77th year of age. Long a prominent citizen and a noted character, we will give a more extended notice hereafter.

☞ By notice in another column, it will be seen that Hon. E. A. White, Chairman of the Executive Committee, has called the District Convention at Edenton on the 6th of June, to elect delegates to the National Convention. Now let each county take steps to be properly represented, as provided by the plan of organization.

☞ The Literary Society meets on Monday nights. In addition to essays, selections and a social good time, they now have debates. At the last meeting the subject discussed was: "Which has the greatest influence on man, the love of woman or the love of money?" The disputants were Messrs Cam. Meiick and Ed Underwood, the former taking the woman side. Both are said to have made strong arguments, but woman won.

☞ The Albemarle House changed proprietors on the 1st inst., our popular and energetic young townsman Mr. Frank M. Grice taking charge. He has made many improvements, some of them important, and is adding others, all of which, when completed, will make the NEW Albemarle a really first-class hotel. Mr C. W. Grice is clerk who, with the proprietor, will do all that is possible to make visitors and guests feel "at home."

☞ In reply to some questions asked, the CAROLINIAN ventures to say that the Teacher who has failed to cultivate the faculty of keeping order in the school room without the habitual use of the rod, is "behind the age." It is one of the "relics of barbarism" which the spirit of educational progress is banishing from school government. In the best schools of our time corporal punishment is virtually abolished. The Teacher who is unable to establish discipline and maintain order without resorting to it is not in his right place. He should "step down and out"—seek some other vocation. Strict discipline, perfect order and full obedience are all needed—and he has had to make a successful school, but they are better secured by other methods than the rod.

☞ The editor of the CAROLINIAN is a lover of flowers. Not only does he admire and enjoy them in his own yard, tastefully cultivated and intelligently cared for by members of his household, but in his frequent walks about town there are no sights more pleasant, nor do any objects so attract him as the beautiful blooming flowers, "fair as can be," adorning other yards he passes. He admires these "sweet children of Flora" for their beauty, and he is drawn to them because of the thoughts they inspire, the lessons they teach and the associations they recall. Their fragrant breath, coming and going like the warbling of musir, how delightful in the air, aye, and what sermons they preach to those who will hear. The old poet called them

"Sweet letters of the angel tongue,"

and added:

"Mine is the old belief,
That, midst your sweets and midst your bloom,
There's a soul in every leaf,"

☞ Corn was 58½ cents at Norfolk yesterday.

☞ "I toil not," says the tramp, "neither do I spin, and Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like me."

☞ Another "pointer in our local politics" is the "ring" organ's fulsome puffery of Sheriff Cohoon! Taffy.

☞ It should not be forgotten that nearly the entire cost of every fabricated article is labor cost.

☞ More and more is the fact becoming recognized that manufacturing industries are essential to agricultural success.

☞ The intelligent and progressive farmer is always ready to study and adopt improved methods and inaugurate new economies.

☞ We are desirous of placing the CAROLINIAN in every home in Pasquotank and adjoining counties. Will our friends aid us by asking theirs to subscribe?

—WIFE: "What are you meditating about? Is there anything of special interest this morning?

HUSBAND: 'Yes, my dear, there is. Robinson & Co., are accused of selling Groceries so cheap that I must go and see for myself."

☞ We like to see a man have a little enthusiasm about his business. When a farmer is everlastingly complaining that "farming dont pay," we can scarcely expect him to make his actions belie his words.

☞ Reader, have you ever thought of it, that your interest is not merely in the price of what you buy, but in the relation to the price of what you have to sell. Nothing is cheap to you if you can't get the means to buy it.

☞ The wreckage of the State National Bank at Raliegh was one of the sensations last week. We give a synopsis in another column. Sam'l C. White, the absconding Cashier, was here some time ago, figuring to start a National Bank at this place. We were invited to "subscribe," but we decline l.

☞ In reply to the question, "What is a Protective Tariff?" we state that it is one which imposes a duty on all foreign articles imported into this country, of the same kinds that we can raise or make, sufficiently large to equalize the difference in the cost of production between this country and other lands. Labor is better paid here than anywhere else in the world, and a protective tariff aims to keep up the rate of labor and to encourage manufactures in this country. The CAROLINIAN advocates a protective tariff because it believes that this country should not go abroad to buy anything that our own people can raise or manufacture. Such a tariff fosters industrial development and has benefits all, employers as well as employed. Destroy our industries and employment ceases. Then follows idleness, want and destitution. The mission of the protective policy is to encourage the healthful development of the resources of the United States.

☞ "Student" inquires: "What language was spoken by Adam and Eve?" Frankly, we don't know. No subject has been more fertile of speculation than the origin of language, and on few, perhaps, can less satisfaction be obtained. The Jews positively insist that the Hebrew tongue is the primitive language, and that spoken by Adam and Eve. The Arabs, however, dispute the point of antiquity with the Hebrews. Of all the languages except the Hebrew the Syriac has had the greatest number of advocates, especially among the Eastern authors. Many maintain that the language spoken by Adam is lost, and that the Hebrew, Chaldee and Arabic are only dialects of the original tongue. A writer named Goropius published a work in 1580 to prove that Dutch was the language spoken in Paradise. Andre Kemp maintained that God spoke to Adam in Swedish, Adam answered in Danish and Eve spoke in French, whilst the Persians believe that three languages were spoken—Arabic, the most persuasive, by the Serpent; Persian, the most poetic, by Adam and Eve, and Turkish, the most threatening, by the angel Gabriel.

LOCAL MENTION.

Did you get 'April fooled.' We know a fellow who did it.—The exact net proceeds of the late Methodist Bazar is reported to be $481.13. A good addition to the improvement fund.—Little Bessie, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Pallin, died on Thursday morning, aged about nine years.—W. G. Underwood, who for the past eight months has been engaged in Engineering on the new railroad being built from Durham to Henderson, having finished his part of the work, has returned home. He is ready to respond to calls for his professional services.—Mr. Geo. R. Bright, of Fowler & Co, has returned from the Northern cities with a large new spring stock.—The lease of Mrs. L. G. Underwood having expired, she retired from the Albemarle House on Saturday. She carries with her the esteem and good wishes of all. She expects to spend the summer at the North.—Miss Mae Fowler, now of Philadelphia, is visiting her numerous friends here.—H. Weisel and J. Salomonsky left on Saturday for New York after their new goods.—Lev. Guirkin has returned from Chapel Hill.—To the question, "What is the brightest spot on earth?" a Water street merchant promptly answered, "Spot Cash!"—We accepted kind invitations to dine at the closing of the old Albemarle on Saturday and at the opening of the *new* on Sunday. On both occasions the variety was full and the cuisine was perfect. —Moses Weisel is receiving his new stock. See his advertisement.—Fish are plenty and cheap in our market now.—Mrs. Chaytor and Miss Mae Whitehurst left on Monday for a visit to Norfolk.—The Episcopal and Methodist Churches were tastefully decorated with lovely flowers on Easter and the music was sublime.—Mr. Edward Irvine, who during the last year has been the affable and polite clerk of the Albemarle House, expects soon to return to his old home in Centre county, Pa. He has made many friends here and the CAROLINIAN unites with them in wishing him good fortune wherever his lot may be cast.—N. Underwood is adding new machinery to his mills.—D. S. Kramer has commenced work on a new building on the vacant lot in his block. He is one of our enterprising and improvement men.—The Town Commissioners have decided to purchase a steam fire engine.—We are sorry to learn that Mr. Samuel Cartwright, one of our old and most worthy citizens, is confined to his room by sickness.

—The celebrated "W. L. Douglas $3 Shoe," also a full line of his other advertised goods may be found at H. Weisel's, Agent, Elizabeth City.

LITERARY NOTICES.

BABY BUNTING AGAIN. One of the greatest literary hits of the season is the story of 'Baby Bunting; or, the Alphabet of Love," by Laura Jean Libbey, which is at present being published in the columns of *The New York Family Story Paper*. The paper containing the opening chapters of this wonderfully popular romance have appeared on the news stands, and the tremendous rush for it by the young ladies show clearly that the publishers have struck a bonanza. *The Family Story Paper* is for sale by all news dealers, or will be sent to any address four months, postage free for $1. Norman L. Munro, publisher, 24 and 25 Vandewater street, New York.

The April issue of the Eclectic Magazine appeals strongly to the tastes of thinking and cultivated readers. The opening paper, "The Struggle for Existence," by Prof. Huxley, is a brilliant application of the evolutionary theory, put with all the literary art of this great scientific authority. "Islam and Christianity in India" reviews with extraordinary keenness the conditions which have made Mohommed such a potent rival to Oriental missionary work. "The Evolution of Humor" can be read more than once with benefit. "Contemporary Life and Thought in France" is fresh and full of inside facts. "The Ascent of Mind," "The Higher Education of Women," "The Education of the Emotions," "English and American Federalism," and "Reminiscences of Cardinal Richelieu," are all readable. Caesar Borgia is concluded, and other contributions of interest are "Robespiere's Love." "Chevalier Bayard," "A Night in the Jungle," and "Humors of Metaphysics."

The April number of Lippincott's Magazine has a frontispiece of Amelie Rives, which presents her as a young girl of remarkable beauty, with refined and delicate features and an eager, rapt expression. The magazine opens with the long-expedited novel by this brilliant young genius, who has sprung so suddenly into fame through her poems and short stories. Her novel is entitled "The Quick or the Dead?" It is full of great imaginative power, and after reading it one turns with renewed interest to the biographical sketch, "Some Days with Amelie Rives," which is contributed by an intimate friend. The fourth instalment of Judge Tourgee's serial tells a remarkable story of sleep walking under the sub-title of "The Letter and Spirit." The paper upon The Encumbrance of Cities and Western Investments for Eastern Capital are quite interesting. The poetry is good and a fresh instalment of 20 are added to the prize questions.

THE DISTRICT.

Henry A. Herbert, of Shiloh, died on the 24th ult.

Judge Meares is holding the Superior Court of Chowan at Edenton this week. He goes to Gates next

Perquimans Court at Hertford last week only lasted two days. The dockets were cleared by "nol pros's" and compromises, and so cases were contested. On Monday night there was an Oyster supper for the benefit of the Baptist Church. There was a prize to the young lady getting the largest number of votes. The count stood: Miss Adala Speight, 108; Miss Irene Shannonhouse, 79, and Miss Amelia Parker 55.

Personal.

Mr. N. H. Frohlichstein, of Mobile, Ala., writes: I take great pleasure in recommending Dr King's New Discovery for Consumption, having used it for a severe attack of Bronchitis and Catarrh. I gave instant relief and entirely cured me and I have not been afflicted since. I also beg to state that I had tried other remedies with no good result. Have also used Electric Bitters and Dr. King's New Life Pills both of which I can recommend.

Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, is sold on a positive guarantee

Trial bottles free at Wood & Wadsworth's Drug Store.

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS.

CONDUCTED BY "COUSIN EVELEEN."

Easter Sunday was perfectly ideal in its beauty. Balmy Spring seemed to enter like a gracious Queen among her subjects birds and flowers.—for the flowers are here—as bright and blooming as if we had not been experiencing 'till very lately, quite cold weather. Even roses were in bloom.

The Methodist church was superbly decorated with flowers and evergreens. Six lovely calla lillies graced the communion table holding up their sweet chalice to the Lord who praised the lillies of the field". Over the organ, the central figure in the decorative design was a cross of white flowers and evergreen. To the reflecting mind *that* was a prayer pure and simple, recalling to the heart the despised cross of Christ, now raised into glory and honor, and suggesting the hope that if we can follow Christ through life so shall our souls rise in triumph in the great hereafter.

Rev. Mr Whitley expounded the Origin of Sabbath Observance in a most skillful and erudite manner, pointing out the wide difference between a true respect for the day of God, and a scrupulous, nonsensacal Pharisaical way of observing it. Truth is square always, and this truth will be found to fit other subjects.

The Reform Club held a meeting at the Court House. The singing was very fine, and excellent selection on the Christian Home was read by Mr. B. F. Spence and a spirited address delivered by Rev. Geo. Baker. During the course of his remarks he alluded to Christ as a Teacher, holding Him forth as a model for all who aspire to train the "young idea." "Not only the bright and hopeful scholar, but the dullard as well, the slow and dilatent, these demand the ideal teacher's care—but seldom receive it." Christ humbled himself to teach and enlighten his disciples, who seldom understood Him, who slept during His Agony in the Garden.

Thus in every relation of life we find Christ as a model. Perhaps some weary teachers will take heart as they follow out the idea but feebly repeated by Cousin Eveleen.

Our W. C. T. U. will observe next Sunday in a particular manner, as the World's Sabbath Observance. It was decided at the last meeting to ask the ministers of the various churches to preach a temperance sermon next Sunday.

The Reform Club was notified of a special meeting to take place on Tuesday night April 3d.

I. K. sends the following selection, which will be appreciated by all the Boys and Girls,

THE MILKMAID.

Across the grass I see her pass
She comes with tripping pace
A maid I know, an't March winds blow,
Her hair across her face
The March winds blow, I watch her go,
Her eye is brown and clear
Her cheek is brown and soft as down,
To those who see it near.
With a hey Dolly! ho Dolly!
Dolly shall be mine
Before the s'ray is white with May,
Or blooms the eglantine.

COUSIN EVELEEN.

ANSWERS TO PUZZLES OF March 28.

To Enigma by E. M.—Never give up. To Charade by Fannie—Car-pet. To Decapitation by M.—No 1. S-tar

QUESTION.
By Allen.

If two eggs produce two chickens, how many eggs will two chickens produce?

QUESTION.
Selected by M.

How deep is the ocean?

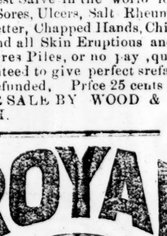
—Bill heads, Letter heads, Cards, Posters, etc., neatly and cheaply printed at the CAROLINIAN Office. Call and see.

—FOR RENT: The Rooms recently occupied by Dr. Debson in the "Carolinian" Building. Apply at this Office.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions and positively cures Piles, or no pay, quired. It is guaranteed to give perfect srefactio n or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box FOR SALE BY WOOD & WADSWORTH.

ROYAL



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The farm known as the "Murphy Place," situated on Little River, in Salem township, Pasquotank county, N. C., containing fifty acres, as offered for sale. For terms, apply to Dr. P. John, at Elizabeth City, N. C. or the undersigned at Steelton, Dauphin county, Pa.

Feb. 1, '88. JOHN MURPHY

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SCHEDULE IS, TAKES EFFECT OCT 3, 1887.

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The above Trains, which are Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, arrive at and depart from the Depot of the Norfolk Western Railroad at Norfolk.

Close connections at Norfolk with all rail and steamer lines.

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Through cars, and as low rates and quicker time than by any other route.

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We are making money on

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And when we offer you the PICK of OUR STOCK we don't intend to

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This is not all cry and little wool. It's an all-wool yarn we spin and matches our goods. Spring is at your doors. The wind is blowing for

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CORNER MAIN & WATER STREETS, ELIZABETH CITY N. C.

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FOWLER & CO. have opened a Wholesale Dry goods, Notions and Shoe Department above their Retail Store. We invite the Merchants of Eastern Carolina to call and examine Goods. Prices Guaranteed.

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Back of their Shoe Store FOWLER & CO. have opened a Carpet Room, where you will find Brussels, Tapestry, Ingrains, Cotton and Hemp Carpets, Mattings, Smyrna Tapestry and Oil Rugs and Mats, and Floor Oil Cloth 1 to 2 yards wide.

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Back of their Dry Goods Store FOWLER & CO. have opened a Cloak and Clothing Department, where you can get Ladies' and Children's Cloaks & Wraps from Plush Cloaks at $20, down to $5.50.

FOWLER & CO. have 1500 feet more Space now to do business in and their customers will find their Dry Goods Store now comfortable and a large variety of Dress Goods, Trimmings, Underwear, Blankets and Notions and Gents' Furnishing Goods, &c., &c., to select from than ever before

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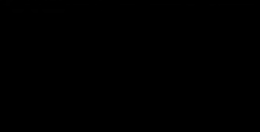

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ESTEY ORGAN

CHIEF JUSTICE WAITE.

Passing Away Unexpectedly—A Sketch of His Career.

Morrison R. Waite, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, died very suddenly in Washington at six o'clock Friday morning, from acute pneumonia. He died without a moment's warning, in the presence of only a professional nurse.

So unexpected was a fatal termination of the illness that Miss Waite called the previous evening on friends living in the same block with her, and remained an hour or more gayly chatting.

Mrs. Waite was in California, and was notified by telegraph of her husband's sudden death.

It was announced that the remains would be taken to Toledo, Ohio, for burial. President Cleveland issued an order closing all executive departments of the Government on the day of Justice Waite's funeral.

Justice Waite's death will leave the highest dignity on the Bench at the disposal of President Cleveland, and when his choice has been made and confirmed, the Bench will possess a Democratic Chief Justice again for the first time since the death of Roger B. Taney, and leave that tribunal politically composed of three Democrats, adding Field and Lamar, and six Republicans.

The late Justice was the youngest of eight children and was born at Lyme, Conn., November 29, 1816. He graduated from Yale in the class of 1837 with Senator William M. Evarts, Edwards Pierrepont, Professor Benjamin Silliman and others, and then commenced the study of law in the office of his father. He afterward went West, and completed his studies with Samuel M. Young, a prominent citizen of Maumee, Ohio, with whom he afterward formed a partnership. In 1850 the firm established an office at Toledo. Mr. Waite took charge of this office. Subsequently he entered into partnership with his brother Richard and continued with him until he was elevated to the Chief Justiceship.

In 1849 he was elected a member of the Legislature of Ohio and in 1862 was a Republican candidate for Congress against Edwin Phelps, but was defeated, at the same time receiving within 500 of all the votes cast at Toledo. Governor Brough tendered him a seat on the Supreme Bench of the State, but this he declined. His national reputation dated from his unexpected and unsolicited appointment as counsel for the United States in the arbitration at Geneva, involving the settlement of the Alabama claims against Great Britain. He was a member and president of the Constitutional Convention of Ohio called in 1873.

Upon the death of Chief Justice Chase, after the Hon. George H. Williams and the Hon. Caleb Cushing had been successively nominated and withdrawn, Mr. Waite's name was sent by President Grant, and he was confirmed by the United States Senate by an almost unanimous vote. The appointment had not been solicited, and only a year previous Mr. Waite had been admitted to practice in the court of which he was destined to become a Chief Justice. In March, 1874, he took the oath of his high office and entered upon his duties.

His family consisted of his wife, an unmarried daughter and the widow of his eldest son. His second son, C. C. Waite, is now Treasurer of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad at Cincinnati. He is married, and the late jurist frequently visited him.

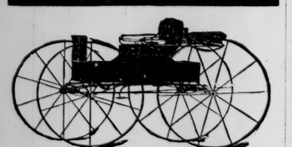
SOLDIERS DROWNED.

Fifteen Lives Lost in an Attempt to Rescue Villagers.

Low-lying districts along the banks of the rivers Elbe and Vistula, in Germany, were inundated. The village of Dornitz was isolated in the midst of a great lake. A number of soldiers from the nearest garrison, after arduous efforts, succeeded in reaching there with a supply of food for the inhabitants, but fifteen of them were drowned in the attempt to reach their destination. Further attempts to relieve numerous villages in a similar position were made. The floods, it is estimated, covered 200 square miles, and there are alarming rumors of the amount of damage done.

SAYERS & SCOVILL

VEHICLES.



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Pat. Mar. 6, '83, & Feb. 5, '84.

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Thousands rode in it at the World's Exposition, New Orleans, 1884-5, at Louisville Exposition, Ky., 1885, and pronounced it the best in the world; also at the Minneapolis Industrial Exposition, 1886, and received the highest honors.

This Cart rides as easy as any Buggy, and is positively free from Horse Motion.

Has two cranks to move in unison with the horse's step, and always keeps the body in a horizontal line.

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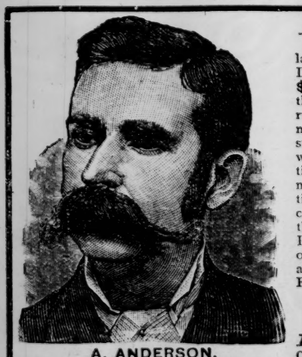
Patentees, Geneseo, Ill.



A. ANDERSON,

King of Harness Manufacturers, Manager of the NATIONAL HARNESS CO., Wholesale Mfrs.,

Every word we say we can stand by.

DEAR SIR: Do you want to see the latest WONDER of '87, ANSWER TODAY. A $35 Single Harness reduced to $25. The finest Harness MADE for the money. Handsome nickel or imitation rubber gold finish mountings. HAND made from oak stock, unsurpassed for style and durability. If you will allow us we will send you a sample for your inspection to show you what progress we have made by making a SPECIALTY and getting out over 800 setts each month. You can keep the sample at only $20, $5 less than price here or return at OUR EXPENSE. Can we make a more liberal offer? We shall expect to hear from you at once saying YES send on your Harness. Folded or single strap style.

NATIONAL HARNESS CO.,

Wholesale Manufacturers,

14 to 24 Wells St. Buffalo, N.Y.

Collar and Hames, $2 Extra. No Breast Collar

Double Style for two horses, Price, 35.00.

A MINE HORROR.

An Explosion Causes a Frightful Disaster in Missouri.

A Large Number of Miners Entombed Alive.

The most horrible mine disaster that has ever occurred in the West happened at noon Thursday in Keith & Perry's No. 6 mine, near Rich Hill, Mo., and as a result a large number of men were entombed and thousands of dollars' worth of property has been destroyed. A dispatch says:

Just at dinner hour, when the men were ascending eight at a time in the cage, a rumbling noise was heard, and a moment later there was a fearful explosion that entirely wrecked the mine and buried in the debris over one hundred miners, who were cut off from all means of escape. Forty dead bodies have already been removed from the shaft, while fifteen others remain unaccounted for. It was impossible, in the midst of the terrible excitement, to obtain a complete list of names of the unfortunates. The little village was completely paralyzed by the horror, and men and women were wandering about the streets crying for the return of those known to be in the bottom of the pit.

The Superintendent of the mine was badly injured, but alive when taken from the shaft. His face was horribly disfigured by the explosion, and the flesh of his arms was torn in shreds. The explosion occurred when the full force of one hundred men were at work in the mine.

Not one of the survivors has been able to give any coherent story about the shock. The earth seemed to snap, and the next instant all was darkness.

Although the mine is six miles from town the explosion shook every house. Nearly every one seemed to divine its cause, for the next moment saw the muddy streets leading to the shaft filled with bareheaded women and children, who screamed as they ran. Such scenes as were witnessed at the mouth of the shaft have no parallel in the Missouri coal fields. A thousand people, for the most part women and children in tattered clothes, were at the pit filling the night air with their lamentations.

The work of recovering the bodies was prosecuted with frantic haste, but the task was so great as to be almost agonizing. The bodies already removed from the pit show the terrific force of the explosion. Coal dust has been blown into the flesh of the dead until their bodies were absolutely black. Some of the bodies are frightfully mutilated. Arms, legs and eyes have, in some instances been blown out of their sockets, while others of the unfortunates have been so cruelly disfigured as to be unrecognizable.

The dead were strewn through the corridors of the mine, and it is feared that all of them will never be recovered, as gas was filling the pit and choking the survivors.

There was a series of explosions. The first, which shook the country for miles around, was followed a few minutes later by another shock of even greater violence than the first. The flames began to pour from the mouth of the shaft, and in a few moments a sheet of fire nearly 100 feet in height was streaming skyward. At 9 o'clock at night there was another explosion, and again the flames roared from the mouth of the shaft, illuminating the country for miles around, and burning within 200 feet of the powder magazine, where nearly a ton of explosives are stored. Over eighty lives have been lost, and the bodies recovered from the seething furnace do not exceed fifteen. When it was seen that those imprisoned in the pit could not live in such a crater, the mine was flooded, but the water did not extinguish the fire, which continued to burn fiercely.

The grief-stricken people at the mine were helpless to render aid, but they refused to return to their homes.

A reporter called at the residence of Superintendent Sweeney, who headed the rescuing party, and found him propped up in a chair, with his face and hand bandaged and scarcely able to talk, but he made the following statement: "I was telephoned that an explosion had occurred at No. 6, and I went as soon as possible and found the south cage, on which the men always ascend, stuck in the shaft about halfway from the bottom with eight men on it. I went down in a tub lowered with ropes and found them all badly burned and in a frenzy—in fact, they were crazy, some shouting and others singing. I found it impossible to have this cage hoisted as the timbers were all blown out of position. We finally managed to be hoisted by means of ropes and pulleys, in a fainting condition. I then called for volunteers to go down with me to see if any of the poor fellows at the bottom could be got out. Robert Brick, George Henry, Charles Smallwood and Mat Dulchand responded.

"When we reached the bottom I looked through into the entry and saw a light, and I asked who was there and a voice responded "Gray," and I told him to put out his light. I then asked him to crawl to me, but he was so exhausted that he could not do so, and I reached through the small aperture and dragged him on the cage. Just as this was done a wind rushed with the velocity of a cyclone up the entry, putting out all our lights but one.

"This was followed by two loud reports and a seething rush of flame, which came with a deafening roar, completely enveloping us for a length of time which seemed like an age, and shot out the mouth of the shaft 240 feet above our heads. We were all horribly burned, and I thought our time had come. The flames receded as suddenly as they had come, and we had to abandon the attempt to save the others. I yelled to the men on the top to hoist away, but it was some time before they got the signal or understood my meaning. The moments thus spent were a living death. I thought they could not hear me and concluded we would have to crawl through into the south shaft and undertake to climb out that way. I was just in the act of doing so when I felt the cage move and we ascended about thirty feet, when the cage began descending. I thought the machinery broken and that we were falling to an awful and certain death.

"The wail that went up from those men was heartrending, and I shall never forget it. The knowledge that at the top were their wives extending their arms ready to clasp and shield them from further danger was maddening enough to destroy reason. All at once, however, the cage came to a sudden stop and again began responding to the pressure of ropes and pulleys, and we were soon at the top.

"All who were in the mine at the time of the first explosion are dead. The bravery of Superintendent Sweeney almost cost him his life. About eighty-five miners are employed in this mine.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

JAY GOULD and family have returned to their home in New York City. Mr. Gould is greatly improved in health by his long cruise.

TREASURER ROYCE, of the Willimantic (Conn.) Savings Institute, misappropriated $150,000 of the bank's funds, and it has been compelled to suspend.

THE legal effort to break the wills of two prominent people—Samuel J. Tilden and MRS. A. T. Stewart—is being made simultaneously in the Metropolis.

A FRIGHTFUL collision occurred between passenger trains at Wampum, Penn., in which two men were killed and nine severely injured.

THE remains of General Jose Antonio Paez, the Venezuelan patriot, were escorted to the dock in New York city by an imposing military escort and placed on board the United States steamer Pensacola, which will convey them to his native land for burial.

THE State Committee has decided to hold the New York Republican State Convention in Buffalo on May 16.

JOSEPH W. DREXEL, the eminent banker, of the firm of Drexel, Morgan & Co., died at his residence in New York city, after a lingering illness.

MISSES MARGARET and Annie O'Reilly, sisters of a prominent politician, were run over and killed on a railway crossing at Woonsocket, R. I.

THE funds for operating the Auburn (N. Y.) Prison have been exhausted, and 900 prisoners are locked in their cells in inforced idleness.

NEW HAMPSHIRE has been alarmed by two distinct eathquake shocks.

EX-LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR DORSHEIMER, editor of the New York *Star*, died of pneumonia at Savannah, Ga.

AN explosion of nitro-glycerine occurred at the aqueduct powder works of L. D. Stickney, near Ardsley, Westchester county, N. Y., blowing six buildings into atoms and kill ng two laborers.

South and West.

JAMES W. TATE, the absconding treasurer of Kentucky, whose defalcation is now placed at $250,000, has been seen in Canada. The Legislature has decided to impeach him.

BALLARD BRONSTON, son of a prominent official, has killed the Sheriff of Madison County, Ky.

THREE American prospectors were killed by Indians at Priest Lake, Washington Territory.

MRS. JOSEPH PARKER, an insane woman of Stewartstown, W. Va., saturated her clothing with coal oil and set herself on fire. Before her husband could come to the rescue she met a terrible death.

THOMAS BROWN, one of the men employed to fill the places of the striking Burlington engineers, was killed by unknown parties at St. Joseph, Mo.

ALL the switchmen and brakemen employed by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad have struck in aid of the engineers.

AT Spanish Camp, Texas, the scene of the recent killing of six colored men, armed whites have again murdered two negroes, and Governor Ross has sent a troop of rangers there to suppress further outbreaks.

THE Georgia State Republican Convention has met at Saundersville and elected delegates to the National Convention, who are pledged to support Senator Sherman for the Presidential nomination.

GOVERNOR ROSS, of Texas, has promulgated a call for an extra session of the Legislature. This is made necessary to consider the surplus in the State Treasury, which now amounts to over $10,000,000.

AT Frankfort, Ky., Charles Merna, twenty-two years old, killed his aged father in a trivial quarrel.

WILLIAM MCCHINE, of Timber Ridge, Va., killed his wife during a family dispute and then committed suicide from remorse.

GREAT damage has been done to wheat and fruits throughout Illinois by a heavy sleet.

THE charges of gross cruelty and neglect in the treatment of convicts made against the warden of the Arkansas State Penitentiary have been sustained and his discharge and punishment recommended.

THE Directors of the State National Bank of Raleigh, N. C., have turned the institution over to the United States authorities, because the president and cashier have fled with the funds.

THE striking Burlington switchmen were so turbulent and disorderly that Pinkerton men were placed as a guard over the railroad property to prevent riot and destruction.

JUDGE S. G. SHARP has been made Treasurer of Kentucky to succeed absconding Treasurer Tate.

THE town of Reville, Dakota, was completely blocked in by snow drifts. The town was absolutely without fuel, and people were compelled to break up their furniture to burn in their stoves.

Washington.

THE Senate Committee on Military Affairs ord-red a favorable report to be made on the bill providing that each State shall establish State homes for disabled soldiers and sailors, and their widows and orphans shall receive $100 for each person who may be cared for in the Home for one year.

AN International Council of Women has been in session at the National Capital. The Woman's Suffrage Association, the W. C. T. U., and other bodies was represented.

CONGRESSMAN MILLS, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, has been dangerously ill from chills superinduced by exacting official duties.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND, by treaty agreement appointed arbitrator in the disputed boundary question between Costa Rica and Nicaragua, has decided in favor of the latter country.

THE President has sent the following nominations to the Senate: E. Nelson Fitch, of Michigan, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Grayling, Mich.; Francis L. Anderson, of Colorado, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Del Norte, Col.; John M. Browne, Medical Director, to be Chief of Naval Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, with the rank of Commodore.

THE Senate has confirmed the following nominations: Frederick W. L. Butterfield, of New York, to be Consul at Ghent; S. M. Stockslager, to be Commissioner of the General Land Office; Thomas J. Anderson, to be Assistant Commissioner of the General Land Office.

THE Postmaster-General has appointed a committee to make a thorough investigation of the alleged mismanagement of the post-office at Chicago.

THE River and Harbor Bill has been agreed upon in committee. It appropriates only $19,432,783, though the engineer's estimate of the sum required was $40,000,000.

TREASURER HYATT has adopted a new seal for use on United States notes and certificates. It is similar in design to the large one used on the old twenty dollar note, with the addition of a small lace border with many points in geometric lathe work.

Foreign.

TWO men named Alcorn, father and son, were swept into a meadow at South Branch, New Brunswick, by a freshet, and drowned.

EMPEROR FREDERICK of Germany has issued a decree authorizing his son, Prince William, to act in his stead whenever necessary. This is considered quite significant of his precarious state of health.

THE Sultan of Morocco has made offers of compromise in regard to the dispute between the United States and his country, but Consul General Lewis considered the terms unfavorable and they were rejected.

THE Queen of Portugal has gone to Oporto to assist in relieving the sufferers by the recent theatre horror.

JOHN T. HOFFMAN, ex-Governor of New York, died suddenly of heart disease at Wiesbaden, Germany.

PRINCE WILLIAM, co-Regent of Germany, has been declared by the Court physicians afflicted with an hereditary malady that may prove fatal, and which is the same disorder that rendered his grandfather, King William IV., insane and caused his death.

QUEEN VICTORIA and suite have arrived in Florence, Italy, where they will remain three weeks.

THE British Chancellor of the Exchequer has presented his report showing a surplus revenue for last year of $10,000,000. He advocates additional taxes on wine, carriage horses and race horses, and the reduction of one penny in the income tax.

THE late German Emperor's will shows his total savings are about $12,500,000.

THE Cambridge University crew beat the Oxford crew in the annual boat-race on the Thames.

THE Court of Appeals of France has acquitted M. Wilson, ex-President Grevy's son-in-law, and others charged with selling decorations.

THOUSANDS of persons were reported dying of starvation in the inundated districts of Hungary.

ANOTHER operation has been performed on the German Emperor's throat. A mass of diseased cartilage was removed and his condition improved thereby.

DE LESSEPS has secured an additional $10,000,000 with which to continue work on the Panama Canal, and the French Chamber of Deputies is expected to authorize the issuance of a lottery loan in furtherance of the scheme.

EDWARD DWYER GRAY, a distinguished Irish member of Parliament, died at his home in Dublin.

THE French Government has declined to accept Italy's proposals for a commercial treaty.

A MASONIC service for the late Emperor William, held in Berlin, was attended by 2000 distinguished Masons from all parts of the empire.

THE Sultan of Zanzibar is dead.

LATER NEWS.

THREE vessels laden with salt, bound for Gloucester, Mass., have been given up for lost. They carried forty-five men. The non-arrival of the vessels has caused a salt famine, just at the season when there is beginning to be a big demand by both fishermen and factories.

THE bill passed by the Massachusetts House entitling women to vote on the license question was defeated in the Senate by a vote of 14 to 13.

AT North Manchester, Conn., the boiler of a locomotive exploded, killing the engineer and fireman.

THREE men were killed and several wounded by the explosion of a boiler in a saw mill at Cookeville, Tenn.

THE distress of the people in China from the Ho-Nau floods is appalling, two million being utterly destitute. The nearest towns have been invaded by hordes of naked and starving refugees, who devour everything.

DISASTROUS storms occurred in Spain and much damage was done to property.

A MOB of Constantinople women besieged the office of the Turkish Minister of Finance in an effort to get the arrears of pensions due their husbands and he fled for his life. They trampled to death a woman who sought to calm them.

THE loss by the floods in Germany is $50,000,000. Twenty-nine lives and 10,000 head of cattle have been lost, and 30,000 people have been made homeless in the valley of the Vistula.

THE Crosby High License bill has been passed in the New York Assembly, by a vote of 66 to 61.

THE building at Aurora, Ill., in which 200 engineers slept, who had taken the places of the striking Burlington men, was fired by an incendiary, and as the inmates rushed from the burning structure they were assaulted with bricks and iron bolts and many of them severely injured.

MASTER WORKMAN POWDERLY has issued a manifesto to the Knights of Labor opposing strikes by members of the Order.

THE striking switchmen on the Burlington Road have become riotous, and repulsed with stones the Pinkerton detectives who were sent to quell them. They ditched a freight train at Chicago, and compelled the Road Superintendent to flee for his life.

SWOLLEN rivers have done great damage to property in Alabama. A quantity of live stock and numerous railroad bridges have been swept away.

THE Coburn Shuttle Mill's at Lowell, Mass., were totally destoyed by fire, causing a loss of $200,000 and throwing 500 people out of employment.

AT Kearney, Nebraska, Albert J. Murrish, a farmer, fired one pistol shot in a drunken rage which instantly killed his wife and hired man, Thomas Patterson.

AUGUST KRAKOW, of Chicago, killed his wife and then committed suicide. He accused her of poisoning their twelve children, all of whom have died suddenly at short intervals during the last two years.

THE Prohibition State Convention has met at Portland, Or., and nominated for Congressman Professor C. M. Miller, of Portland, and also an electoral ticket of three. Delegates were chosen to the National Prohibition Convention.

THE decrease in the public debt for March amounts to nearly $10,000,000.

MAJOR-GENERAL ALFRED H. TERRY has requested the Secretary of War to place him on the retired list.

THE Russian Government has prohibited the operations of the American Bible Society in the Baltic provinces, and will ultimately expel all its agents from the empire.

A RUSSIAN specialist, Dr. Zabludovsky, has been engaged to apply the massage treatment to Emperor Frederick of Germany.

A FIERCE storm and high tidal wave have wrought great destruction in New Zealand.

A MOTHER'S CRIME.

She Poisons Her Three Children Because of Poverty.

One of the most shocking tragedies that can startle any community was perpetrated a few days ago in Twenty-eighth street, New York, the deliberate murder of little children by their own mother. The woman is Mrs. Minnie Liebkuechner, a German. She administered poison to her three children, Anthony, aged nine, Charles, aged seven, and Lena, another, a four-year-old boy, named Christopher. The two first-named died; the youngest will recover.

The murderess is about thirty-four years old. She was a servant in the house of Jacob Leibkuechner, then a wealthy brewer in West Side, who was recently left a widow over fifty years of age and had a family of grown children. He fell in love with her, and, in defiance of his children's wishes, married her. Subsequently Liebkuechner failed in business, and this widened the beach. He then opened a small saloon, and made living until taken ill. When he died his widow was penniless, and her husband's relatives wanted to get possession of the children. Some time ago, in her despair, she threw herself one night into the river with her two oldest boys, but they were all rescued, and the boys were sent to the asylum.

She says she intended to take some of the poison herself, but it was spilled.

Anthony and Charles Leibkuechner were buried in one grave at the Lutheran Cemetery, on Long Island. It was a funeral without religious ceremony, and no tears were shed over the grave. It was at the wish of her who had poisoned them that the children were buried where they were.

THE Ewing triplets, of Lawrenceville, Ind., are said to be the oldest, largest and handsomest triplets in the county. They are 54 years old. Abel weighs 225 pounds, Joshua, 243, and Putnam, 248.

THE MARKETS.

13 NEW YORK.			
Beef, good to prime	6¼	@	8
Calves, common to prime	7½	@	7¾
Sheep	4 50	@	6 90
Lambs	5 75	@	7 00
Hogs—Live	5 60	@	5 85
Dressed	8	@	8¼
Flour—Ex. St., good to fancy	4 40	@	4 60
West, good to choice	2 85	@	3 40
Wheat—No. 2 Red	89½	@	90
Rye—State	56	@	58
Barley—State	82	@	85
Corn—Ungraded Mixed	60¾	@	62¼
Oats—White State	39	@	39¾
Mixed Western	38	@	40
Hay—Med. to prime	85	@	90
Straw—No. 1, Rye	95	@	1 00
Lard—City Steam	7 89	@	7 91
Butter—State Creamery	30	@	31
Dairy	20	@	22
West. Im. Creamery	20	@	30
Factory	16	@	26
Cheese—State Factory	10	@	12½
Skims	5	@	11
Western	11¾	@	12
Eggs—State and Penn	15½	@	15¾
BUFFALO.			
Steers—Western	4 35	@	4 85
Sheep—Good to Choice	5 35	@	5 90
Lambs—Western	5 50	@	6 25
Hogs—Good to Choice Yorks	5 50	@	5 60
Flour—Family	4 00	@	4 50
Wheat—No. 1	—	@	91
Corn—No. 2, Mixed	5½	@	57
Oats—No. 2, Mixed	35½	@	35½
Barley—State	88	@	91
BOSTON.			
Beef—Good to choice	7 50	@	8 00
Hogs—Live	5¾	@	6
Northern Dressed	6¾	@	7
Pork—Ex. Prime, per bbl	14 75	@	16 75
Flour—Spring Wheat pat's	4 70	@	4 95
Corn—High Mixed	62½	@	63½
Oats—Extra White	45	@	46
Rye—State	60	@	65½
WATERTOWN (MASS.) CATTLE MARKET			
Beef—Dressed weight	7	@	7½
Sheep—Live weight	5	@	5¾
Lambs	6¼	@	6¾
Hogs—Northern	6¾	@	7
PHILADELPHIA.			
Flour—Penn. extra family	3 75	@	3 85
Wheat—No. 2, Red	90	@	90¼
Corn—State Yellow	58¾	@	59
Oats—Mixed	38¼	@	39
Rye—State	52¾	@	53
Butter—Creamery Extra	31	@	32
Cheese—N. Y. Full Cream	13¼	@	13½

"Nasal Voices, Catarrh and False Teeth."

A prominent English woman says the American women all have high, shrill, nasal voices and false teeth.

Americans don't like the constant twitting they get about this nasal twang, and yet it is a fact caused by our dry stimulating atmosphere, and the universal presence of catarrhal difficulties.

But why should so many of our women have false teeth?

That is more of a poser to the English. It is quite impossible to account for it except on the theory of deranged stomach action caused by imprudence in eating and by want of regular exercise.

Both conditions are unnatural.

Catarrhal troubles everywhere prevail and end in cough and consumption, which are promoted by mal-nutrition induced by deranged stomach action. The condition is a modern one, one unknown to our ancestors who prevented the catarrh, cold, cough and consumption by abundant and regular use of what is now known as Warner's Log Cabin Cough and Consumption Remedy and Log Cabin Sarsaparilla, two old fashioned remedies handed down from our ancestors, and now exclusively put forth under the strongest guarantees of purity and efficacy by the world-famed makers of Warner's safe cure. These two remedies plentifully used as the spring and summer seasons advance give a positive assurance of freedom, both from catarrh and those dreadful and, if neglected, inevitable consequences, pneumonia, lung troubles and consumption, which so generally and fatally prevail among our people.

Comrade Eli Fisher, of Salem, Henry Co., Iowa, served four years in the late war and contracted a disease called consumption by the doctors. He had frequent hemorrhages. After using Warner's Log Cabin Cough and Consumption remedy, he says, under date of Jan. 19th, 1888: "I do not bleed at the lungs any more, my cough does not bother me, and I do not have any more smothering spells." Warner's Log Cabin Rose Cream cured his wife of catarrh and she is "sound and well."

Of course we do not like to have our women called nose talkers and false teeth owners, but these conditions can be readily overcome in the manner indicated.

SUMMARY OF CONGRESS.

Senate Proceedings.

61ST DAY.—After the reading of the journal a communication was presented from Justice Miller announcing the death of Chief-Justice Waite. On motion of Senator Edmunds, a committee of five Senators was appointed to take appropriate action on the part of the Senate. A motion to adjourn then prevailed.

62D DAY.—The Senate appropriated $5000 to defray the funeral expenses of the late Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.... A resolution was reported declaring that Territories should be admitted into the Union only on a basis of equality with the existing States.... The President forwarded the minutes and protocols concerning the Fisheries Commission.... The Committee on Territories recommended the admission into the Union of the Territory of Montana.... A bill introduced makes a general all-round increase in the pay of commissioned officers of the Navy. Under the bill Rear-Admirals on board ship would receive $7500; on shore duty $5500, and on leave, or waiting orders, $4000. The present pay of Rear-Admirals at sea is $6000. The pay of all commissioned officers of inferior rank, including ensigns, is increased proportionately.... The expediency of using the surplus to purchase Government bonds was discussed.

63D DAY.—An invitation to attend the funeral ceremonies of the late Chief-Justice Waite in the Hall of Representatives was accepted.... A resolution was offered inquiring into the practicability of erecting fortifications at Puget Sound, Washington Territory.... A bill was introduced for the establishment of the boundary line between Minnesota and the Canadian Provinces.... Mr. Blair called up his bill to give preference to disabled Confederate soldiers as between men who had been in the Southern Army in appointments to civil office. Mr. Riddleberger spoke in favor of the bill as the only Southern Republican representing the Confederate soldier element. Mr. Blair also defended the principles of his bill. Mr. Edmunds spoke in opposition to it.... The House Bond Purchase bill was considered and laid over.... A message was received from the President recommending legislation to prohibit the importation of swine from France and Germany.... A committee of five Senators to attend the funeral of the late Chief Justice at Toledo, Ohio, was ordered, and Senators Sherman, Allison, Evarts, George and Gray were appointed.... The President transmitted the new Chinese Treaty to the Senate. It prohibits the arrival of Chinese for twenty years.

64TH DAY.—The Senate met and immediately adjourned to attend the funeral ceremonies in memory of the late Chief Justice Waite, which were held in the Hall of Representatives.

65TH DAY.—It was resolved to hold no session on Good Friday.... A bill was introduced to establish courts for the Indians on the various reservations and to extend the protection of the laws of the States and Territories over all Indians.... Mr. Berry addressed the Senate on the subject of the President's annual message.... The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of bills on the calendar, and passed sixty-one bills, against which there was no objection. The bills related mainly to public improvements. The Senate then adjourned till Saturday.

House Proceedings.

70TH DAY.—Immediately after convening, Mr. Taylor, of Ohio, announced the death of Chief-Justice Waite, and offered a set of resolutions expressing deep sorrow at his decease, and providing that the House attend the funeral in a body. After adopting these measures the House adjourned.

71ST DAY.—The following resolutions were adopted: Resolved, That the funeral ceremonies of the late Chief Justice Waite be held in the hall of the House of Representatives on March 28, 1888, at 12 o'clock noon, under the arrangement of the Supreme Court and that when the House adjourns on the 27th inst., it shall be until 11:30 A. M., March 28.

Resolved, That the clerk of this House notify the Senate and the Supreme Court of the passage of these resolutions.... The following bills and resolutions were introduced and referred: For the erection of a public building at Norwich, Conn.; for the establishment of a permanent Board of Arbitration, between the United States and Great Britain and France; to provide pneumatic gun carriages for the War Department; tendering the thanks of Congress to Lieutenant A. W. Greely and others for courage, energy and fidelity in the conduct of the late scientific expedition to the Arctic Seas; for the establishment of a lightship with a steam fog signal at Sandy Hook; to prevent the overloading of steam and sail vessels.... On motion of Mr. Cox, of New York, the Senate bill was passed appropriating $5000 to provide for the payment of the funeral expenses of the Chief Justice.... The pending bill to prevent the desecration of graves in the District of Columbia was further discussed.

72D DAY.—A resolution was adopted confirming the right of Post, the sitting member, to represent the Tenth Illinois District.... A bill was introduced to prevent obstructive deposits in New York Harbor.... A bill was reported favorably to appropriate $100,000 to erect a monument at Fort Greene, Brooklyn, to Americans who died in English prison ships.... A bill was reported to adjust the claims of States for expenses incurred in defence of the United States.... The bill was reported fixing the salaries of the Judges of the United States courts. Committee of the Whole.... The Military Academy Appropriation bill was passed.... The General Public Land bill was called up, several amendments being made. No action was taken on the bill, and the House adjourned.

73D DAY.—The House was convened at the usual hour, but a motion to adjourn prevailed in order that the Hall might be used during the funeral ceremonies of the late Chief Justice Waite. The members attended in a body.

74TH DAY.—A resolution calling upon the Postmaster-General for information in regard to Canadian postage rates was reported adversely from the committee to which it had been referred.... The bill to prohibit aliens from acquiring title to or owning lands within the United States was placed on the calendar.... The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Indian Appropriation bill.... The Committee then rose and the House adjourned.

ON THE WARPATH.

The Gigantic Seris Indians Have Commenced Hostilities.

Reports are prevalent that the Seris Indians, inhabiting Tiburan Island, in the Gulf of California, lately crossed to the mainland of Sonora, Mexico, and are raiding the ranches. The Seris number about 300, and are one of the tallest races on the Continent, nearly all measuring 6 feet 4. It is asserted by some that they are cannibals. They prefer raw, decomposed meat to cooked. In looks, language and manners they are different from any other Indians in America.

Many fishermen have attempted to stop at their island, but they did not remain long and considered themselves lucky when they got away. They have never before been known to leave the island upon depredating excursions, and their present raid is a complete surprise to every one. They have often crossed over into Sonora on trading expeditions, but they came in small parties and manifested no desire to commit depredations. Acting Governor Carroll, of Arizona, is taking steps to send a force of troops to the frontier to check their advance.

GIDEON L. PEACE, of Maine, is believed to be the only New England survivor of the Black Hawk war. He entered the army in 1820 and was discharged in 1899.

There is nothing in a carpenter's trade that a woman cannot master.

Some Foolish People

Allow a cough to run until it gets beyond the reach of medicine. They often say, "Oh, it will wear away," but in most cases it wears them away. Could they be induced to try the successful medicine called Kemp's Balsam, they would immediately see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Large bottles, 50 cents and $1.00. *Trial size free.* At all Druggists'.

SOME men are good because goodness pays best, and then, again, some are good for nothing.

The Five Sisters.

There were five fair sisters, and each had an aim—

Flora would fain be a fashionable dame;
Scholarly Susan's selection was books;
Coquettish Cora cared more for good looks;
Anna, ambitious, aspired after wealth;
Sensible Sarah sought first for good health.

So she took Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and grew healthy and blooming. Cora's beauty quickly faded; Susan's eyesight failed from over-study; Flora became nervous and fretful in striving after fashion and a sickly family kept Anna's husband poor. But sensible Sarah grew daily more healthy, charming and intelligent, and she married rich.

THE present Government of Belgium is a liberal monarchy, and was founded in 1831.

Bartholdi's Great Work.

The statue of Liberty enlightening the world, which stands on Bedloe's Island, in the harbor of New York, is one of the most sublime artistic conceptions of modern times. The torch of the goddess lights the nations of the earth to peace prosperity and progress, through Liberty. But "liberty" is an empty word to the thousands of poor women enslaved by physical ailments a hundredfold more tyrannical than any Nero. To such sufferers Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription holds forth the promise of a speedy cure. It is a specific in all those derangements, irregularities and weaknesses which make life a burden to so many women. The only medicine sold by druggists, under a positive guarantee from the manufacturers, that it will give satisfaction in every case, or money will be refunded. See guarantee printed on wrapper around bottle.

THE timber exported from Canada to the United States during 1887 was valued at nearly $8,000,000.

The three R's brough', Regret Reproach and Remorse to a great political party in 1884. The three P's, when signifying Dr. Pierce's Purgative Pellets, bring Peace to the mind, Preservation and Perfection of health to the body.

THE further exportation of Arabian horses has been prohibited by the Sultan of Turkey.

Itching Piles.

Symptoms—Moisture; intense itching and stinging; worse by scratching. If allowed to continue tumors form, which often bleed and ulcerate, becoming very sore. SWAYNE'S OINTMENT stops the itching and bleeding, heals ulceration, and in many cases removes the tumors. Equally efficacious in curing all Skin Diseases. DR. SWAYNE & SON, Philadelphia. Sent by mail for 50 cts. Also sold by druggists.

Consumption Surely Cured.

To the Editor:—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their Express and P. O. address. Respectfully,

T. A. SLOCUM, M.C., 181 Pearl St., N. Y.

$10 REAL VALUE FREE!

Our new stamping outfit is free to every reader of this publication; it contains 100 perforated stamping patterns and includes a great variety of all sizes that are wanted. The outfit is a real work of art; no stamping outfit has ever been offered heretofore, on which anything like so much artistic ability was brought to bear. With each outfit is a BOX OF BEST STAMPING POWDER, PAD, AND BOOK of INSTRUCTIONS, which, with the directions for stamping, tells how to make the **powder** and stamping **paint**, and gives information for **Outline, Kensington** and **Hand painting**, tells colors to use in paints, prices, the equal of the above would cost $10. Although it is free, yet this is the **Regal Queen of Stamping Outfits** and on every hand is acknowledged to be superior, yes, very much superior, and very much more desirable than those which have been selling for $5 each and upwards. By using $10 worth of different outfits made for us, during the dull season, we get them at first cost; the manufacturer cannot afford to take the order at cost, but his profit must be kept at work. All may depend that it is the very best, most artistic and in every way desirable outfit ever put before the public. Farm and Garden (monthly, 16 large pages, 64 long columns, regular price 75 cents a year) is generally acknowledged to be the best general ag